Daily Report

East Europe

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People Request Revolution Anniversary Parade

AU1408174189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Revolution Continues"]

[Excerpts] We celebrated the 98th anniversary of the Bulgarian Communist Party on 2 August. On 9 September 1989 we will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 victory. These two dates are among the most remarkable in our history, dates which brilliantly and genuinely reflect the virtues and aspirations of our heroic and industrious people. These dates cover nearly a whole century, throughout which the party of the Bulgarian Conmmunists emerged, developed, and gathered strength for its victory. The fate of Bulgaria, in its progress toward socialism, also radically changed over that period.

The care for the prosperity of our motherland, for the people's well-being and for the interests of every individual citizen has always been the party's greatest concern and there is no greater task for us than that of leading Bulgaria toward the most advanced stages of human progress. The party has always unrelentingly followed this path. [passage omitted]

The 9 September anniversary is approaching. This date is an eternal one for the victory of the socialist revolution and for one of the greatest achievements in our history. Our entire people celebrate this anniversary as a great national holiday every year.

Our working people have always expressed their reverence and gratitude for the cause of 9 September 1944 with solemn people's parades, meetings, and rallies, and with other events inspired by lofty political elan and emotional feelings, in a festive mood and with great enthusiasm. Such events have always exerted and are still exerting a strong impact on the people, they have increased and are still increasing the people's socialist consciousness, their patriotism and internationalism, their enthusiasm in their work, and are strengthenting the people's unity. The holiday has become a social and personal necessity. This is confirmed by the numerous justified proposals of citizens to revive the 9 September parade.

For this purpose and on the occasion of the forthcoming 45th and 50th anniversaries of the 9 September 1944 uprising, the BCP Secretariat adopted a decision in this spirit. In the future the victory of socialist revolution will be celebrated every year with people's parades in the capital, in oblast centers, towns, and in the larger inhabited settlements of the country. Naturally, these events will be celebrated without exaggerated pomp and showing off, in the spirit of our epoch. A democratic expression of the people's moral-political unity and cohesion around the party and their striving to bring about restructuring in our country under the party's leadership should be the main characteristic features of such events. There is no more honest and truthful expression of reverance for the historic cause of the party and people than the working deeds and the results of work, than the successful implementation of restructuring. The guidelines for the preparations of the anniversary celebrations for the centennial of the BCP should also be conceived in this same spirit.

Shortcomings in Khaskovo Oblast Discussed

AU1308165089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 89 pp 1, 4

[Article by Vanyo Stoilov, Khaskovo Oblast correspondent: "Goodbye to Illusions"]

[Text] The results of the plan fulfillment for the socioeconomic development in Khaskovo Oblast during the first 6 months of 1989 were alarming. The production output plans, the expected results for net production and overall profits remained unfulfilled. A total of 137 enterprises did produce the expected output. It is a fact that a considerable shortage of manpower was established in June 1989, and that hundreds of thousands of manpower days were lost for unjustified absences. It is significant that 83.7 percent of unjustified absences were registered in the material sphere, while even more absences from work were reported in the agricultural sector.

Naturally, this is a very serious problem, but it was confirmed in time that it is not the only reason for lagging behind. Under the difficult circumstances that have emerged, collectives, such as those of the "Furniture" plant in Stara Zagora, of the chemical combines in Stara Zagora and Dimitrovgrad, of the lead-zinc plant in Kurdzhail have overfulfilled their production tasks. Georgi Zhekov, secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee in Khaskvo made a significant statement in this respect, by saying: "Behind the shortage of manpower, we are hiding other shortcomings that have always existed and still exist."

The basic reason for non-fulfillment of the plan as a whole is related to the considerable lack of coordination between raw materials and deliveries provided on the basis of production sharing methods. Problems exist in connection with the fulfillment of the scientific-technical progress plan, the establishment and consolidation of companies being also delayed for various reasons.

Khaskovo Plan Fulfillment Discussed

This is the reason why work in connection with overcoming backwardness was not pursued in one direction only. Naturally, the greatest emphasis should be placed on the vacant work places. Various reserves are available in this respect—retraining of administrative personnel, re-employment of pensioners, involvement of brigade members and workers from other regions of the country are among the methods that could be applied in this respect. In Khaskovo Municipality, for example, approximately 730 employees were involved in production,

nearly 600 pensioners returned to the factories and on building sites. People from Sofia and other inhabited settlements have come to Khaskovo for assistance. The situation in agriculture is the same—the raising of various crops, and tobacco harvest in particular, is based on the piece work system. An additional number of 2,400 students have been assigned to work in the tobacco harvest sector.

A frank discussion took place in basic party organizations and labor collectives, which focused on the question of how to fulfill and overfulfill the expected state plan, as well on the opportunities for the output of additional production. The collectives of the "Disk Memory Devices" ["Diskovi Zapemetyavashti Ustroystva"] and "Agrobiokhim" in Stara Zagora were the first to respond to the appeal for seeking additional resources. Various enterprises are setting up schedules for the full utilization of plants and efficient use of working hours. Per capita labor productivity in the Manuela State Company, in Khaskovo, for example has radically improved. In the Orfey state company, in Kurdzhali, for example, an efficient method of scientific-technical re-equipment has been planned. Fewer people will be required to work with the new equipment. The introduction of these methods should be accelerated.

A redistribution of available raw materials was accomplished and the relations with the Committee on Material Economy was intensified. Municipal enterprises and companies were assigned the task of making their production more varied, which presupposes that contracts with trade organizations for the aforementioned goods should be ready by mid-August. Various forms of wages, including hourly wages, should be more flexibly applied. Georgi Kolev, manager of the "Penyu Dokuzov" municipal enterprise for goods and services in Khaskovo explained how such tasks may reflect upon the work of a given enterprise:

"We are not going to reduce our production program. We started with the import of cotton fabrics from the Soviet Union which will make our production more varied. As to providing services—as a result of the establishment of citizens' companies for services the most important thing is not the range of services any more, but the variety of services. We are striving to provide those services which cannot be obtained elsewhere. We would like to change the forms of our workers wages, but the banks provide only monthly funds for that purpose. I know how the "Khaskovo-South" Agro-Industrial Complex is functioning today—people who are engaged in the tobacco harvest are now being paid twice a week.

This is part of the measures, but their main result is that the non-fulfillment of the plan established in July is already being overcome. It is very important now to intensify the speed during the month of August. However, in addition to the "task of the day," we should look further ahead to the future development of the oblast industrial complex under the new conditions. The Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Oblast Committee held a plenum on this subject in May 1989, but the situation in the oblast has changed within the last 2 months. This requires new solutions, part of which were described by Dobri Barakov, deputy chairman of the Oblast People's Council:

With the help of science we worked out a new strategy for the development of oblast economy, he stated. We are trying to combine the efforts of the scientific-technically more highly developed Northern areas with the opportunities of manpower in the south. We let the municipalities determine the priority requirements of their own territories. The production of some unprofitable goods should be discontinued, others should be reduced, naturally we should do all this after looking at the problem from the point of view of state interests. We also consider certain transfers of productive forces within the framework of our oblast. Certain associations and trusts are already inclined to export highly productive technical equipment from the Southern regions of Khaskovo Oblst—and this is something we do not agree with. Most of the municipalities, however, have adolpted a stand of wait and see. Decisions should, however, be adopted in a timely manner and without affecting the interests of society.

We intend to introduce new productions within the next 2 years, and this will be part of our search for additional markets. We have engaged in serious talks for the establishment of a custom-free zone in the Svilengrad area. We hope to introduce a greater variety of goods on the market through more barter deals. Changes will be introduced also in connection with tobacco crops. It is our intention to cut down on the tobacco plantations and to cultivate other, more effective crops.

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We are used to treat July and August as vacation time. The situation this year is different. It is time to part with illusions, with the illusions that we have already accomplished much toward a real economic restructuring, it is time to part with the illusion that easy profits are possible.

Ministry of Agriculture Discusses Harvest

AU1408181789 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] A conference was held at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Sofia today. It was chaired by Minister Georgi Menov. The plan fulfillment results of the last 7 months in 1989 were discussed and some of the forthcoming tasks in agriculture were mapped out.

It was pointed out that the harvest of autumn crops had been gathered on time, without losses, and the amount of grain harvested exceeds the plan by 800,000 tons. High

yields per decare were obtained during the period under review. Measures were adopted to accelerate the straw harvest, the oriental tobacco harvest, and the harvest of other crops.

Better organization is required in connection with feeding and raising animals. The plan for meat purchase was overfulfilled by 12,000 tons during the period under review, but milk production is lagging behind considerably.

The past difficulties in agriculture and in the food industry are being overcome. Production is being restructured, and additional goods worth 420 million leva in excess of the plan will be produced on this basis.

More Incentives for Tobacco Harvest Workers

AU1108213889 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 9 Aug 89 p 1

[Report by R. Ivanov: "The Field, the Summer, and Us"]

[Text] The fields in August are the scene of intense work; the strength of both the farmers and the summer youth brigade members are directed toward a single goal—to collect, safeguard, and utilize as fully as possible everything that the land has brought forth for us.

Let us begin with the tobacco crop. Here the rate of picking is increasing every day; the difference compared with the same period last year is already melting away, and the strings of oriental tobacco leaves are multiplying in number. Whereas the harvesting of the burley tobacco is still only beginning, the picking of the Virginia leaves is gaining pace, and proceeding much better than last summer. More than 20,000 tonnes of the green leaf have already been collected. The "Bulgartabak" Economic Trust and the agricultural farms have determined and are providing additional incentives for tobacco picking, while the enterprises of the tobacco industry are introducing new technologies with higher production capacities for procuring and purchasing tobacco.

Now every drop of moisture is of life-giving importance, so the irrigation workers are working against the clock. For the past week they have been overfulfilling their schedules by 21,000-23,000 decares every day. Please note that during this watering season 11,755,000 decares are being watered! Comprehensive care is needed to complete the task. The first watering of the crops is almost complete, and 71.5 percent of the corn crop, 49 percent of the alfafa, 54 percent of the sugar beet crop, and 80 percent of the tobacco crop have already received a second watering....

Reserves exist for stepping up the rate of work, by more effectively utilizing both the labor of the 15,500 irrigation workers and, especially, the sprinkling machines and installations, only 65 percent of which are in operation at present.

Time not only does not wait for us, but demands the best from each of us!

Community Center Bill Submitted to Discussion

AU1408182189 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA)—A Community Center Draft Law was published today, and by a decision of the State Council based on the consultation with the people's act, it will be under nationwide discussion until October 15. The National Assembly Standing Committee on Legislative Affairs will systematize and summarize the suggestions and opinions submitted on the document and will report them to the parliament.

The need of such piece of legislation has long been raised by the cultural and education community, as community centers in this country have existed for 150 years and played a major part during the Bulgarian National Revival period and ever since as traditional venues of intellectual life in towns and villages. Their number has increased from 130 prior to the 1878 liberation from Ottoman domination to 3,280 at present.

The Draft Law defines community centers as independent cultural and educational organizations, as centers of intellectual life in the population centers which disseminate scientific knowledge, preserve cultural traditions, folklore, and local customs and, to this end, organize circles, courses of lectures, keep libraries and museum displays and maintain amateur art companies.

They are financed by the local authorities and subsidized by the state. Being bodies corporate, the community centers associate among each or with other cultural and economic organizations and maintain contacts with similar organizations abroad. The general meeting is the governing body of the community center.

The draft stipulates that community centers have a quinquennial congress for a supreme governing body. The congress would be empowered to decide on the principal matters of the community centers' development and self-government and would elect a supreme body of the community center.

The Community Center's Draft Law was published in today's OTECHESTVENT FRONT.

National Press Center To 'Open Soon' in Sofia

AU1108141089 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 11 Aug 89

["Life Made Easier for Media People in Bulgaria"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA)—A national press centre will open soon on the premises of the National Palace of Culture. It will be staffed by 12 people, including several spokesmen. After the press centre is set up, the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs, and specifically its Press Department, will no longer be directly involved in making arrangements for visits by foreign journalists to this country, for organizing interviews with government officials, etc. According to Mr Filip Bokov, chief of department at the ministry, the Press Department will be in charge primarily of the foreign journalists' accreditation. There are several dozen resident correspondents of foreign news organisations in Bulgaria.

Interviewed for the SOFIA PRESS weekly, Mr Filip Bokov says that Bulgaria lays down "some of the most liberal requirements" for entry clearance of visiting foreign journalists. Foreign journalists are issued entry visas within seven days and are accredited within one month of application. At the CSCE information forum in London some Western officials cited Bulgaria as a model of fine arrangements for correspondents, Mr Filip Bokov indicates.

He singles out as a serious obstacle to the new reporting arrangements in Bulgaria the fact that quite a few people in positions of responsibility in this country are not yet prepared to reckon with the spirit of openness. In many cases they are afraid that what they say would be misinterpreted and misquoted and, to be on the safe side, they would rather refuse to comment and to grant interviews. But there is something more to it, the Bulgarian diplomat says. "Journalists, the Western ones included, claiming as they do that they always provide impartial coverage of the facts, are still individuals who treat things in a way they believe is the most correct one. This should hardly be always held against them," Mr Bokov says.

There are many Bulgarian officials who refuse to see even Bulgarian reporters, especially since more critical features started appearing over the last few years. "Such people try to avoid face-to-face candid interviews." Mr Bokov observes. In his view, "What is needed on these matters is new thinking, a new approach." "I don't think that all reforms under way in this country will work right if the entire public does not get full information on them," he says.

Foreign Trade Officials on Company Organization

AU1208191789

[Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 August on page 4 publishes an unattributed and undated 2,000-word report, entitled "Trade and Economic Ties Will Become More Active," on a "collective interview" organized by the newspaper with commercial and economic representatives of Poland, Hungary, the CSSR, the FRG, Spain, and Italy in Bulgaria. Each representative was asked to reply to the following questions: "In which areas will the new company-based organization be most vividly reflected in trade and economic cooperation between our two countries? What untapped reserves and possibilities of the company-based organization in Bulgaria do you think have the most promise for diversifying our mutual cooperation with new, more effective forms?" The replies are published in the form of direct statements.

All six representatives are unanimous in welcoming the new company-based economic reform in Bulgaria and in hoping that they will lead to a marked expansion of independent trade and business cooperation between companies, free of official control and red tape. The individual representatives also add the following specific comments:

Marek Jankowski, commercial counselor at the Polish Embassy, emphasizes in his 450-word statement that in his view the new company-based organization has great possibilities, the foundations having been laid down by Bulgarian State Council Decree No 56 on Economic Activity and "the relevant decisions in Poland, such as the decree on industrial activity." Jankowski notes that the trade exchange between Bulgaria and Poland reached R1 billion in 1987, a figure which was exceeded in 1988. However, in his view "the further intensification of trade between our countries is impossible without creating a lasting base for the development of this process," which involves "wide development of direct production links and the creation of joint enterprises, production and trading associations, companies, and so on." Jankowski says that "this process should develop naturally, without instructions 'from above.'" Furthermore, substantial further reforms are also needed in the fields of foreign exchange and finance before further joint enterprises can be added to "the first Polish-Bulgarian Association 'Vitroflora.'" Jankowski adds: "It is difficult to accept the existence of this sole joint association as an optimistic fact."

Ferenc Nagy, commercial counselor at the Hungarian Embassy, notes in his 200-word comment that a retarding factor is that "the commercial exchange of goods between our two countries is carried out by clearing payments," adding that "it is necessary for us to change the terms for our mutual exchange." He also notes that "Bulgarian economic organizations are primarily interested in barter trade. Our experience shows that the administrative organs in foreign trade...do not fully give the 'green light' to this form of trade exchange."

Milan Vavra, commercial counselor at the CSSR Embassy, makes no specific comments in his brief welcoming statement of 80 words.

Dr Peter Lorenz, "first secretary (for commercial affairs) at the FRG Embassy," makes a 400-word contribution. He states that the realization of the possibilities of the new company-based organization of the Bulgarian economy depends on two factors: "First, the crucial element is for the competent authorities in their administrative practice to display the same boldness and faith in the rationality of the companies' decisions as the government has shown by issuing the decree"; and,

"second, the flexibility in foreign markets also presupposes financial flexibility." Lorenz states that businessmen in the FRG "have been following with great interest the steps made in recent months toward even an more liberal internal regime in Bulgaria for the movement of foreign currency." He concludes that the prospects for increased trade with the FRG are good.

The 60-word statement by Anna Maria Hernandez, Spanish commercial attache, welcomes the liberalization of the Bulgarian economy by placing its management in the hands of the new companies.

The report ends with the 450-word statement of Michele Giacomelli, second secretary at the Italian Embassy. He believes that, as far as Bulgarian-Italian trade is concerned, "the most promising spheres are the agro-industrial sector, industry for man, chemistry, and electronics, especially telecommunications." He also notes that "the dynamic growth and management capacity of the small and medium-sized enterprises—the backbone of our economy—may form a valuable starting point for the newly created companies in Bulgaria." However, he warns that "if Bulgaria wants to achieve greater economic integration with the capitalist countries, it will be necessary to further deepen the process of the reforms aimed at more widely applying the laws of the market," which would require "full convertibility of the lev and full production and management independence for the enterprises." He is optimistic about the development of trade links between Bulgaria and Italy.

French Communist Interviewed on East-West Ties

AU1008202289 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 9 Aug 89 p 2

[Interview with Philippe Herzog, Politburo member of the PCF Central Committee by Aneta Dineva: "When Barriers Are Being Lifted" special for OTECHESTVEN FRONT—place, date not given]

[Excerpts] Philippe Herzog is a West European deputy, heading the list of the French Communist Party [PCF] during the election campaign for the European Parliament. He is a professor of economics at Paris University. He is a PCF Central Committee Politburo member and a member of the Economic and Social Council (a consultative state institution in France, composed of experts on economic and social questions). Philippe Herzog was kind enough to give a special interview for OTECHESTVEN FRONT. [passage omitted]

[Dineva] What is your opinion on East-West relations and on the state of the Third Basket of the Helsinki agreement?

[Herzog] I think that the Helsinki agreements were very important because they were signed by countries with different social systems. I am pleased with the current trend of reviving the spirit of Helsinki. The present East-West relations are by far exceeding these agreements of the past.

The socialist countries need cooperation with capitalist states which means credits, transfer of experience in the field of economic management, the introduction of updated technologies, and so forth.

The capitalist states, after hesitating for a long time, are now changing their economic policy toward the East. In my opinion, this is a historical event, because a trend toward confrontation aimed at restricting economic, cultural, and social exchange to a minimum existed so far. The establishment of the Coordinated Committee for Multilateral Export Control [Cocom] was an example of this attitude. The ruling circles in capitalist countries today accept the positive development of the East-West economic dialogue. At the same time, however, we cannot exclude the efforts of financial, political, and ideological pressure upon the East European countries. This means that while greater priority is given to cooperation and exchange today than in the past, we should not fail to notice certain efforts of capitalist infiltration into socialism. This does not only happen through capitalist companies and economic associations established in the socialist countries. This fact as such would not change the nature of socialism. However, some people in the West pursue the goal of infiltrating the ideological sphere through this economic presence. They seek to impose a capitalist mentality in the economic management and cultural relations of the socialist countries and to influence their society through models of Western democracy which should exert their impact on the political life and on structural decisions adopted in those countries.

[Dineva] What is your view on cooperation among left-wing forces at the all-European level?

[Herzog] It is necessary to expand cooperation between the social and trade union potentials of the countries, between left-wing politicians and communists, and among communists themselves. We are not meeting often enough to discuss such problems together and (why not?) to work out joint solutions. Let us take an example: The socialist countries are coming out on the international market. Why should not we, as Communists, discuss relations between CEMA and EC, between the EC and the socialist countries? Such relations could be organized in a manner likely to facilitate inner-socialist cooperation. [passage omitted]

Spanish Party Leader Anguita Departs 14 Aug

AU1408141989 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Julio Anguita, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, who visited our country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party departed today. Comrade Milko Balev saw off the guest at Sofia Airport.

Italian Military Officers Arrive for Exercise

AU1408133989 Sofia BTA in English 1210 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA)—A group of military inspectors of the Armed Forces of Italy consisting of Colonel Elvio Maggiore, head of the group, Colonel Romualdo Molinari, Colonel Danilo Neri and Lieutenant-Colonel Enrico Celentano arrived in Bulgaria on a plane of the Italian Air Forces to inspect the military activity carried out under the framework of the "Maritsa-89" exercise Bulgaria has announced in advance.

At the Sofia Airport the inspectors had a meeting with Lieutenant General Radnyu Minchev, first deputy head of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, at which the two sides specified the schedule of the inspection.

Inspectors Observe Exercise

AU1408164889 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 14 Aug 89

["Confidence- and Security Building Measure"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA)—At 1400 local time on August 13, 1989 a group of Italian Armed Forces Inspectors, led by Colonel Elvio Maggiore, began an inspection in connection with the "Maritsa'89" Exercise, as requested under the Stockholm declaration.

The inspectors were provided with all necessary conditions so as to ascertain that the exercise is entirely consistent with the prior notification and has a defensive character. It is held in accordance with the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

On August 13 the inspection was conducted from helicopters, and on August 14 it continued from helicopters and automobiles. The inspectors' plan includes an observation of a live ammunition firing practice on August 15.

The inspection will be completed at 1400 hours on August 15, 1989.

BCP Greetings to Guyana People's Congress

AU1308175289 Sofia BTA in English 1615 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Text] Sofia, August 13 (BTA)—The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] has sent a greetings message to the Eighth Congress of the People's National Congress (P.N.C.) of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, expressing willingness for a further promotion of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the P.N.C., between Bulgaria and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

"Bulgarian Communists are following closely your party's efforts towards strengthening the sovereignty and the independence of the country, towards solving the socioeconomic problems in the best interests of the Guyanese people, towards the development of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana along the road of national and social progress.

"We note with satisfaction the identity of the positions held by the BCP and P.N.C. and by our two countries in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, for the establishment of a new international economic order, against colonialism, racism and apartheid. We commend highly the active and constructive role of Guyana in the nonaligned movement, in Latin America and in the Caribbean and in Central America," the greetings message reads.

Danchev Presents Award to Japanese Scientist

AU1408191289 Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA)—Mr Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today presented Prof Koychiro Tsunewaki of Kyoto University, Japan, with the Order of the Madara Horseman second class for his active contribution to the promotion of scientific contacts between Bulgaria and Japan.

After the ceremony, the sides discussed some new forms of cooperation in biotechnology and genetics between Bulgarian and Japanese companies and universities.

Border Guards Fire Warning Shots at Escapees

LD1408080889 Hamburg DPA in German 0810 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Waldsassen (DPA)—The escape of a GDR couple via the CSSR border in the Waldsassen area (Tirschenreuth adminstrative district) had a happy ending. In spite of warning shots fired by the CSSR border guards, the pair reached Bavarian territory uninjured, the border authorities stated today. During questioning, they cited dissatisfaction with the political and economic conditions in their homeland as their reason for fleeing.

The 23-year-old GDR citizen and his 18-year-old girlfriend traveled to the CSSR and reached the national border unnoticed. They hid themselves until darkness set in. Then during the night, they succeeded in escaping. During the escape, however, they probably set off an alarm system. The escapees were noticed and followed by CSSR border guards. Then some warning shots were fired.

Polish Senate Statement on 1968 Invasion Cited

AU1408134589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 89 p 7

[Text] Warsaw—As Polish television reported in a live relay, on Friday [11 August] the Senate adopted a statement on the 21st anniversary of the entry of Warsaw Pact troops into the CSSR. The content of the statement is a previously published Solidarity standpoint.

Polish Opposition 'Disregards' Roundtable Accords

AU1408134989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 89 p 6

[Jan Kovarik commentary: "The Week in the World"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

Difficult Search for Government in the Polish People's Republic

Only a week ago observers did not rule out that the newly elected Polish premier, Kiszczak, would succeed in forming a grand coalition government, in which the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] would cooperate with the opposition. Only a few days and, above all, Walesa's negative attitude sufficed to dash the hopes for a grand coalition. It is interesting to observe the tactics of the opposition forces. Proceeding without regard for the agreements reached at the roundtable, they stiffly follow their goal—to form a government in which they would collaborate with the Communists' allies to date, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party.

A few months ago Solidarity, which continues to pass itself off as a trade union organization, declared that it does not want to govern, but that it only wants to "check" whether the government proceeds correctly. Meanwhile—in which time the economic situation has deteriorated, thanks also to past and present Solidarity-inspired strikes—it has cast aside the trade union mask and demands government power. So far, it has not put forward any program, unless it considers general slogans about improving the living conditions for all Poles to be a program. But who is to improve them and how? How is one to get out of the deep economic crisis? How is one to stop inflation? How is one to prevent food speculation? The EC's aid of $100 million worth of food will not increase the productivity of labor nor will it improve labor discipline.

In the face of the exacerbating economic and political situation, Communists are arriving at the conviction that it is necessary to galvanize their own ranks into action and to accept political struggle. According to Rakowski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, internal party discussion is necessary as a way out of the present apathy. The discussion must lead to the activation of primary organizations, however, and to shaking off passive members. There is no other way but to set an example in the efforts at consolidation and to gauge everyone's attitude toward the party and toward Poland according to this. This will be a hard way, requiring sacrifice.

Netherlands Initiative on Nuclear Test Ban

AU1008102389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 89 p 1

[CTK report: "For a Ban on Nuclear Tests; Presentation of a Czechoslovak-Netherlands Petition"]

[Excerpts] Prague—A joint petition of the Czechoslovak and the Netherlands peace movements calling for concrete steps that would lead to an agreement on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests was handed over to the embassies of the nuclear powers—the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, France, and the PRC—in Prague on Monday [7 August].

At the USSR Embassy, Academician Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, handed over the petition to Ambassador Viktor Lomakin.

At the representative missions of the PRC, Great Britain, and France, the petition was received by the leading diplomats of these embassies.

No diplomat of the U.S. Embassy received the group of aktivists of the Czechoslovak peace movement and the petition was therefore placed in the filing room of the embassy.

At the same time, representatives of the Humanistic Peace Council of the Netherlands, which organized the action together with the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, handed over the petition to the missions of the nuclear powers in The Hague. [passage omitted]

The petition is a contribution of the Czechoslovak and the Netherlands peace movements to the World Peace Wave. [passage omitted] It also demonstrates that, even though Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands belong to different military-political alliances and have different political systems, their peace movements share the same goals in solving the urgent problems of mankind.

While presenting the petition to Viktor Lomakin, Academician Bedrich Svestka highly assessed the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at a total ban on nuclear tests, epitomized by its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. However, despite its several prolongations, the other nuclear powers did not join this moratorium. Viktor Lomakin welcomed the joint activity of the Czechoslovak and the Netherlands peace movements. In his reply he drew attention to other Soviet initiatives aimed at banning nuclear tests, mainly to the recent message by Supreme Soviet deputies to the U.S. Congress. [passage omitted]

Yan Peng, first secretary of the PRC Embassy to the CSSR, acknowledged the legitimacy of the Czechoslovak-Netherlands demand, but explained that at least limited tests of Chinese nuclear weapons are necessary for China's security. [passage omitted]

At the British Embassy, the petition was received by John MacGregor, charge d'affaires, who expressed the opinion that it is the Soviet Union and the United States that must play the main part in eliminating nuclear weapons and banning the tests. [passage omitted]

France tests nuclear arms only to keep up with modern military technology, said Yves Barelli, first concillor of the Embassy of the Republic of France in the CSSR, while receiving the petition. If the Soviet Union and the United States agree on nuclear as well as conventional and chemical disarmament, he declared, France will join them in all these three forms.

CSSR Granted Guest Status at Nonaligned Summit

AU1408152989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 89 p 1

[CTK report: "The CSSR Has Been Granted the Status of Guest"]

[Text] New York/Belgrade—The coordinating committee of the Nonaligned Movement has recommended that Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the GDR be granted the status of guest (host) at the movement's summit conference, which will take place in Belgrade on 4-7 September. The committee approved this recommendation on Thursday [10 August] at its session which was held in the UN Headquarters in New York.

The participation of 146 delegations and more than 1,500 journalists, not only from the participating countries, but also from Europe and North America, is anticipated at the Belgrade Nonaligned Movement summit conference. A. Bakocevic, chairman of the Belgrade city assembly, announced this in an interview with the [Belgrade] press agency TANJUG.

Minister on Allocations to Health Service

AU1008203389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 89 p 1

[Interview with Jaroslav Prokopec, minister of health and social affairs of the Czech Socialist Republic, by RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Zdena Stepankova: "Foreign Exchange for the Purchase of Medicines"—place, date not given]

[Excerpt] During the debate of the report on the main problems in the care for people's health in the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee last October, it was noted that the main causes of the unsatisfactory state of health are, among other things, the inadequate standard of living and work environment, the way of life of a considerable segment of citizens, and their inadequate interest in health. However, it also noted the outdated equipment of the Czechoslovak health services. These however, are issues that should, and must, be resolved by the governments. Therefore, we have asked Jaroslav Prokopec, minister of health and social affairs of the Czech Socialist Republic, what has changed since the weighty subject—health care—was discussed.

[Stepankova] What conclusions have been adopted?

[Prokopec] Recently $20 million have been allocated for the needs of the health service, which is roughly 300 korunas in foreign exchange, for an immediate purchase of some medicines, particularly for cardiac, diabetic, and asthmatic patients, for special medical supplies, pacemakers, and raw materials which our pharmaceutical industry needs.

[Stepankova] Does it mean that the situation is improving?

[Prokopec] Yes, it is improving, but this is only a provisional solution. The allocated resources are for both Republics and suffice to ensure the necessary medical supplies and the most urgently needed medicines for the last quarter of this year and the first quarter of 1990, and will make it possible to put into operation idle diagnostic apparatus. I have no recollection of difficulties with materials as acute as they are now. In addition, the Czech Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technical Development has allocated 100 million korunas in foreign exchange for the needs of the Czech health service for the purchase of technology which will be at one's disposal still this year, and an additional 350 million korunas—also for the purchase of technology—which will be allocated next year. However, all this is only a one-shot solution. As long as the Federal Government

does not adopt principles for the allocation of resources directly in the plan and in accordance with the needs of the health service, such a situation will repeat itself. [passage omitted]

Dissident Philospher Becomes 'Charter Activist'

AU1008190489

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 August on page 3 carries a 1,400-word feuilletton by H. Kosina entitled "The Professor's Tranformations (or—Every Tuzex Crown is Good)" about the "transformation" of dissident philosopher, Miroslav Kusy, from a dogmatic Stalinist into a charter activist.

Kosina writes: "More and more often we hear him on Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. Nor is his signature missing from any of the leaflets, many of which have been produced by the 'initiators' of the Charter." Kosina notes that many former students remember the professor from the period when he worked at the philosophy faculty, a period when he was "not very democratic and even less tolerant toward the views of others." In 1968 he underwent another change and advocated the closing down of the party school with little regard for the staff who would be left to find alternative employment themselves. According to Kosina, the professor's attitudes have changed very little since the crisis years.

The article is concluded by an editorial note in which it is stated that Miroslav Kusy, alias the professor, received 7,127 tuzex crowns from abroad and which PRAVDA refers to as "30 pieces of silver."

Contract Concluded for Two A-310 Airbuses

AU1408152189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 89 p 1

[CTK report: "A Contract Is Concluded To Deliver Aircraft"]

[Text] Prague—Representatives of Czechoslovak Airlines and the Omnipol Foreign Trade Enterprise have signed a contract with the Airbus Industrie company for the delivery of two large-capacity A-310-300 aircraft. These aircraft will be equipped with American engines manufactured by the General Electric company. They will be used to carry passengers and freight to North America, Canada, and the Far East, as well as other routes.

The aircraft's capacity will be 216 seats in two classes. The aircraft will be delivered at the end of 1990 and at the beginning of 1991.

CSSR To Join Interrail Network 1 Jan 1990

AU1408164289

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 August on page 2 carries an undated 300-word interview with Jiri Chrousta, a Czechoslovak State Railroads official, in which he responds to young people's questions about Czechoslovakia joining the Interrail network, which allows young people under 26 to use European railroads at low cost. In the interview, Chrousta reveals that Czechoslovakia will join Interrail effective 1 January 1990. The Interrail ticket, which allows unlimited travel on the railroads and selected ship lines of West European countries, Hungary, and Romania for a period of 1 month, will reportedly cost "approximately" Kcs3,600.

Horn Talks With FRG, GDR Officials on Refugees

Talks to FRG's Sudhoff

LD1408122589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] My colleague Josef Laszlo has just arrived in the studio. Earlier, he attended the impromptu news conference given by West German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Juergen Sudhoff, who had held talks with Gyula Horn on the fate of the GDR refugees.

[Laszlo] We want a humane solution, and I cannot go into details here. This is how the West German politician began his reply to the first question. He said that he had held decidedly constructive talks with Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn, but he did not reveal any details, regardless of where the questions came from—there were a great number of West German journalists at this impromptu news conference. He did not reveal whether there would be some kind of solution through the Red Cross. He said we do not want any kind of publicity that could impede a solution to the matter.

Returning to the closure of the West German Consulate, he emphasized that this was temporary and circumstances would determine how long the matter would last.

Talks Continue

LD1408123489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Excerpt] According to official Hungarian sources, the resettlement of GDR citizens to the FRG is the affair of the two German states. The fact that Hungary has joined the UN Convention of Refugee Affairs does not represent a solution. The FRG has recognized this standpoint.

At talks in Budapest between Foreign Minister Gyula Horn and FRG State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Juergen Sudhoff, the two men agreed that in the interests of a humanitarian solution to the problem, both sides would also continue talks with competent GDR officials. [passage omitted]

Horn Meets With GDR Envoy

LD1408173889 Budapest MTI in English 1606 MT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn on Monday afternoon requested Gerd Vehres, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Hungary, to the Foreign Ministry. Mr Horn set forth the position of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic on settling the situation of the 181 GDR citizens currently in the Budapest embassy of the FRG. Mr Horn reconfirmed, at the meeting, that although the re-settlement of the GDR citizens in the Federal Republic of Germany is the affair of the two German states, Hungary is interested in the soonest possible settlement of the matter.

Viewpoint Explained

LD1408214989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1922 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest (ADN)—In Budapest today, Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn received Gerd Vehres, GDR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic, for a talk.

Foreign Minister Horn explained the viewpoint of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic in connection with the GDR citizens who ar[illegible] the FRG Embassy in Budapest and briefed him on his talk with FRG State Secretary Juergen Sudhoff.

'Chaotic Situation' at Closed FRG Embassy

LD1408183989 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI)—A chaotic situation came about by Monday afternoon in the vicinity of the FRG Embassy in Budapest, as the handling of matters has been temporarily suspended following a decision by the Bonn Foreign Ministry. Many Hungarian citizens attempted to pick up their visas requested at an earlier date. Howver, they did not receive any information—by the noon hours—about the temporary order of giving out visas. In the early afternoon hours, staff members of the embassy allowed Hungarian tourists to pick up visas from a Volkswagen mini-bus parked on a square near the embassy. From Tuesday, the 'impromptu consulate' is to close down, and visas not picked up by Hungarian citizens forwarded to the Ibusz travel agency.

More than 100 GDR citizens, including many families, are currently in front of the embassy, waiting to enter. The Hungarian Red Cross provided beverages and sandwiches at Monday noon to people waiting for a long time. Rezso Sztuchlik, head of the foreign Affairs Department of the Red Cross, informed MTI that although no collection is organized to help the GDR citizens, the Red Cross will continue to provide food at least once a day, from its own sources.

DPA Reports on Situation

LD1508105289 Hamburg DPA in German 1026 GMT 15 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest (DPA)—The Hungarian Red Cross is caring for the GDR citizens who, in extremely hot weather, remain outside the closed FRG consulate. Rezso Sztuchlik, chairman of the organization, told the German Press Agency (DPA) in Budapest today that his organization is distributing food and drinks to the GDR citizens outside the mission. The relief organization has distributed about 200 hot lunches.

The Red Cross has also offered to look for accommodation for the GDR citizens, or to provide sleeping bags. Most of them sleep in their cars or in sleeping bags. Other organizations have also offered humanitarian aid.

The FRG Embassy is supporting the GDR citizens with money. Various amounts are being mentioned. The sum is said to be about 6,000 forints (about DM180).

The situation inside the closed FRG Embassy, which houses about 181 GDR refugees, continues, according to a Bonn diplomat, to be "unchanged." According to unofficial sources some 600 people from the GDR have gone underground in Hungary.

On Monday evening the GDR Embassy had promised freedom from punishment to all concerned. The stay by GDR citizens in the FRG embassy will have "no consequences" for them when returning to the GDR. Also, those GDR citizens who have "no valid travel documents" will not be punished, the East Berlin embassy in Budapest said.

No Punishment for Returnees

LD1508120689 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 15 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 15 (MTI)—The consular department of the Budapest Embassy of the GDR has asked MTI to carry the following:

Upon their return home, no punitive sanctions will be taken against citizens of the GDR staying at the Embassy of the FRG or in Hungary without valid travel documents.

Hungary Captures 471 GDR Citizens at Border

LD1408143189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] According to ESTI HIRLAP, a total of 471 GDR citizens were caught over the weekend attempting illegal crossings at Hungary's southern and western borders. It is not known how many escaped capture.

Government To Privatize Infrastructure Services

LD1408150389 Budapest MTI in English 1327 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 14, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—In an effort to raise the efficiency of its infrastructural services, Hungary is planning to partly privatize some of them with the involvement of foreign capital, Mr Laszlo Udvari, secretary of state for the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Construction, said in an interview with 'NEPSZAVA', the trade union daily, today.

The ministry will shortly publish a list of those services which they believe will function better in private ownership.

Next year the Hungarian Post Office will be reorganized and a PLC [Public Limited Company] set up to handle telecommunications. The company, which will be open to private stock-holders, including foreign investors, is to be a completely market-oriented company and will end the post office telecommunications monopoly.

Postal companies will also be established to handle some traditional post office work.

The government will continue to finance those postal services that cannot function profitably on their own, but will have to introduce sharp price rises on such services, Mr Udvari said.

Priority up to 1995 will be given to the development of the telecommunication and road systems, to be followed later by the railways. A comprehensive infrastructural development policy is expected to emerge by the year 2000, Mr Udvari said, adding that the planned projects will create some 100,000 jobs over the next ten years.

Free Democrats Hail Charter 77 on Anniversary

LD1408165889 Budapest MTI in English 1501 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI)—The Federation of Free Democrats (SZDSZ) has sent a message to Charter 77 on the anniversary of the military intervention in Czechoslovakia on August 21, 1968. Miklos Haraszti, an Federation of Free Democrats spokesman, said the message contains warm greetings to all Czechoslovak advocates of human rights and democracy. The letter says that in 1968, Hungarians took part in the aggressive action against the neighbouring people out of the will of the then prevailing system. This intervention brought about a dead-end for the entire region, including our own country. East European supporters of the cause of rights and development have been left no other way than put up a united front against the common system of oppression.

The Hungarian democratic opposition, says the message, has always found inspiration in the struggle of the Charter 77, and have tried to support it and make it clear to the public that our peoples have identical interests. Today, when the Federation of Free Democrats can function legally, we reiterate our solidarity with the Charter 77, says Mr Haraszti in the message.

Kiszczak Recommends Malinowski Form Government

LD1408173589 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 89

["Text" of statement by Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak—read by announcer]

[Text] Over the past few days I have held numerous talks aimed at forming a grand coalition government. I continue to believe that the creation of such a government would be the most favorable thing for Poland. In the course of the discussions so far, there appeared certain possibilities of forming a government made up of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party [ZSL], the Democratic Party [SD], the Catholic and lay Christian groups, and nonparty members, including representatives of opposition political orientations from outside the circle represented in parliament.

Lech Walesa's latest offers concerning the formation of a coalition between Solidarity, the ZSL, and the SD complicate and prolong the process of creating a government. However, they mean that Lech Walesa has fundamentally changed his erstwhile negative—and in the past even contemptuous—attitude toward collaboration with the ZSL and the SD. This enables me to notice a new opportunity for the formation of a grand coalition government.

Prior to recommending me for the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers, President Wojciech Jaruzelski made a similar offer to Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. In light of Lech Walesa's position at the time, Roman Malinowski did not take up the task then. Now, therefore, a new situation has arisen in which I see an opportunity for Roman Malinowski to form a new government which would include representatives of all the forces represented in parliament and at the same time, would be an emphatic feature indicating priority treatment for agriculture and the food economy in our state policies. I will consequently ask the president to draw the appropriate conclusions in light of the situation that has arisen.

Walesa Reiterates Offer for Intra-Party Talks

LD1408174589 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] At 1730 [1530 GMT], we received from the GDANSK INFORMATION AGENCY a statement by Jaroslaw Kaczynski, authorized by Lech Walesa, chairman of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, to hold talks with the United Peasants Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD]. Here is the text of the statement:

In connection with the statement made by Lech Walesa on 7 August regarding the matter of creating a new government coalition, consultations have been held with the leaderships of the ZSL and the SD. Lech Walesa maintains his offer, noting at the same time the need to continue the talks which have been held so far in hopes of their positive conclusion. Lech Walesa, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity, states categorically that the offer to hold talks made by Premier Kiszczak was put forward only in an interview, and had not been put to him personally by the prime minister.

Democratic Party Meets on Government Crisis

LD1408230189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] The Secretariat of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee at its meeting yesterday [14 August] acquainted itself with the course, so far, of contacts and talks concerning the recent proposal made by Lech Walesa on forming a coalition government of Solidarity, the SD and the United Peasants' party [ZSL]. The Secretariat assessed positively the progress made in the talks so far, believing that the notification of the resignation of Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak creates a new situation with more favorable perspectives for continuing negotiations aimed at forming a government of national trust [zaufania narodowego] with the participation of representatives of the aforementioned [word indistinct] political forces.

We believe that everything should be done to implement the proposal of Lech Walesa, which achieved wide-ranging support in SD circles.

These matters will be presented tomorrow at a session of the SD Central Committee Presidium.

Geremek Discusses Government Formation

LD1408191189 Warsaw PAP in English 1838 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 14—Chairman of the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group (OKP) Deputy Bronislaw Geremek and Deputy Adam Michnik (OKP) returned to Warsaw today from the international symposium on social issues held under the auspices of the Vatican City in Castel Gandolfo (outside Rome).

Asked on his return about the opposition's stand on formation of a new government, Bronislaw Geremek stated that it had not changed. Sometimes it is misunderstood by Western observers because it is not the main problem whether the "Solidarity" will receive more or less seats in the government and what the character of a cabinet will be, but who is to form the government, Geremek said.

If General Kiszczak is to form it, in tune with the powers he has got from his party and in tune with the powers granted to him by the Sejm, the OKP chairman added, that means that the principle of setting up a government remains in the same system of power in which the monopoly is held by one party. The same one which has had the monopoly for 45 years.

We thought and still do, Geremek added, that the country needs a change in the system of excercising power. Then while setting up a government taking into account various political orientations existing in the country, the "Solidarity" would make such a break in the system of power functioning and that would speed up the process of changing power. We were of such an opinion and we still are. These are difficult issues in the system we live in. In the Communist system it has never happened before and therefore we must observe patiently the negotiations and talks, now under way, and wait for right decisions.

Asked about the "Solidarity" attitude to a government composed of representatives of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, Bronislaw Geremek stated that the "Solidarity" is not going to participate in such a government. We have said it many a time, he added. Our approach to such a cabinet will depend on a programme it adopts and on a programme it realizes, on its first decisions. We will see in what directions decisions of a government of the old coalition will go: whether they will take the hitherto, old direction, or perhaps the one outlined by the "Solidarity" long time ago, Geremek concluded.

Geremek on Solidarity Participation in Coalition
LD1408222389 Hamburg DPA in German
2046 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—The chairman of the Solidarity caucus in the Polish Sejm, Bronislaw Geremek, expressed doubts this evening that Solidarity could accept the chairman of the United Peasant Party (ZSL), Roman Malinowski, as head of government. In an interview with DPA, Geremek said that Solidarity wants a coalition of the reform forces. As leader of the United Peasant Party, however, Malinowski supported the hitherto government coalition and its manner of governing "at a time when this party was just a satellite." It is also still open as to how President Wojciech Jaruzelski would react to the proposal by Czeslaw Kiszczak, who offered his resignation today.

Geremek, who only returned from Rome today, said that he did not know the exact course of the talks, but did not believe that a Malinowski government was the subject of the talks between Solidarity and the United Peasant Party. [passage omitted]

The chairman of the ZSL caucus, Aleksandr Bentkowski, said this evening that he doubted that Malinowski would accept the proposal to form a government. Bentkowski, who is one of the reformers in the ZSL, had earlier spoken in favor of a Solidarity representative heading a coalition government of Solidarity, the ZSL, and the Democratic Party.

UPP Secretariat Favorably Assesses Solidarity
LD1408174989 Warsaw PAP in English
1611 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 14—The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party (UPP) held today a session, led by its chairman Roman Malinowski and attended by Presidium members Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, vice-premier, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy Kazimierz Olesiak and chairman of the party's parliamentary caucus Aleksander Bentkowski.

The body got acquainted with the course of talks between UPP leaders and representatives of the National Executive Commission of the Independent Self-Governed Trade Union Solidarity on Lech Walesa's proposal of last Aug. 7 to form a coalition between Solidarity, the UPP and the Democratic Party.

The to-date talks were positively assessed and decided to be continued.

Jerzy Urban Criticizes Walesa Proposals
PM1508100289 Milan L'UNITA in Italian
11 Aug 89 p 3

[Interview with Jerzy Urban, head of the Polish State Committee for Radio and Television, by "Ga.B." in Rome—date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome—[Introductory passage omitted]

[Interviewer] What is your view of Walesa's proposal for a coalition government between Solidarity and the Peasant Party and the Democratic Party?

[Urban] It is a proposal which is not consistent with the spirit of the roundtable. Moreover, several of the opposition's recent proposals have had a propaganda purpose aimed at giving society the impression that it is not shirking its responsibilities. The fact is that the root of the current problems is the economic situation, and all these political negotiations are like frills on an unsuitable garment. Recently parliament accepted the principle of wage adjustments equal to 100 percent of the price increases. I fear the effect that this will have on inflation. This also conflicts with the results of the roundtable at which we agreed that the compensatory increments would cover only 60 percent of the increase in the cost of living. I would like to add this: The roundtable's philosophy focused on the gradual nature of change. Impatience has caused damage many times in the past.

[Interviewer] Do you mean that the hypothesis of a government without the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] is just premature, but that it might be realistic later?

[Urban] I would prefer to talk only about the present. The spirit of the roundtable was that of gradual changes following logical criteria. A deep political crisis today would not help Poland and would damage Soviet perestroyka, among other things, by giving ammunition to perestroyka's enemies.

[Interviewer] Aside from a value judgment on Walesa's proposal, do you regard it as practicable?

[Urban] I just think that it is not a reasonable move. It would simply serve to destroy the parliamentary majority laid down by the roundtable agreements. In addition, it could cause internal conflict in the parties to which it is addressed. The Polish political scene would be fragmented by it. Such divisions would damage not only the existing government coalition (the PZPR, the Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, and others), but also the opposition which, let us not forget, is not a monolith and is divided into different components. If all the existing political forces disintegrated, we would see a return to the situation experienced between 1918 and 1926 when the development of many very small parties prevented the formation of stable majorities. And eventually a "strong man" emerged with a coup which ended democracy in our country.

[Interviewer] Meanwhile, the policy of dialogue between the government and the opposition is tottering and civilian society is not receiving encouraging signals about its usefulness. The economic situation is constantly deteriorating.

[Urban] That is true. The transition from the old economic model to a market economy is painful. It is important to realize that the present problems are the necessary price to pay for introducing the reforms. The Polish tragedy is that in the past the citizens have all too often heard fine promises which have not been kept. Therefore the people now believe only what they can put in their pockets.

Further on Strike Situation Throughout Country

PAP Rounds Up Situation

LD1408191889 Warsaw PAP in English 1842 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 14—A municipal transport strike ended in Chelm, eastern Poland, after the signing of a pay agreement. Today buses left depots as usual. It was settled that activities aimed to set up an independent municipal transport enterprise would be undertaken.

Also, an agreement was signed on the same day under which several days' strikes of post office employees ended in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, Belchatow, Opoczno, Piotrkow Trybunalski and Radomsko, central Poland.

Still, a sit-in continues at a press printing house in the coastal city of Gdansk.

Road Workers Demand Pay Raise

LD1508083289 Opole Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] As of 9 August road workers almost all over the country started a protest action. In Opole region an interenterprise strike committee of road construction workers was set up in Brzeg. The road construction workers demand a pay raise of 120,000 zloties, increased funds for road maintenance [words indistinct] as well as an introduction of changes in organizational structures in their units.

The first attempts at talks on the national level, conducted on 11 August, did not produce any results. If no agreement is reached in the coming days, the road construction workers have announced a protest action for 17 August. At the first stage one important transport routes will be blocked in each voivodship for two hours. In Opole region this will be the route No 4: Opole-Wroclaw.

Lodz Postal Workers End Strike

LD1408112289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] The Lodz postal workers strike has ended. Here is Jerzy Maloletnia, voivodship director of Polish Post, Telephone and Telegraph in Lodz. The talks with the strikers were mostly about the postulate on the increase of the basic wage by Z70,000, and not by the proposed sum of Z40,000.

[Begin recording] [Maloletnia] The work force—this is contained in the agreement—promises an immediate return to work. Over and above that, the work force promises to make up the losses incurred, and to implement the set tasks at the planned level in such a way that the money—which we promised as increases—will make implementation possible.

[Correspondent] But the most important thing is that the work force accepted the sum for an increase that was proposed initially.

[Maloletnia] Yes, this was the maximum sum for an increase. [end recording]

Strike Planned for 18 Aug

LD1408183889 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] The Solidarity regional executive commission has announced a protest in the voivodship. As of Wednesday a strike alert will be in operation in all enterprises. However, on Friday between 1200 and 1300 a general warning strike will be held. The cause of the protest are the disastrous effects of the placing of the market on free market principles. Political demands have also been submitted: the acceleration of the creation of a new government, an audit of the former one, and the depoliticization of work enterprises.

Chemical Workers End Strike

LD1408111289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Workers at the Hajduki chemical plant in Chorzow, who were on strike, suspended their action at 0630 yesterday after 6 days. They will decide the day after tomorrow whether to resume work or to go on strike again.

Soviet Military Graves in Sopot Vandalized

LD1408120389 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] The graves of Soviet soldiers in Sopot were vandalized last night [12 Aug]. The unknown perpetrators damaged 30 out of 34 gravestones, 7 of which were completely wrecked.

Government Condemns Desecration

LD1408191789 Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 14—The deputy press spokesman for the Polish Government has conveyed to PAP the following statement in connection with the desecration of Soviet soldiers' graves by unknown perpetrators in the coastal town of Sopot at night on July 12 [date as received]. Excerpts:

"Over 600 thousand Soviet soldiers died in Poland to destroy Nazism and liberate our country. The destruction of their graves is wicked in relation to the people of the Soviet Union. No political reasons or views can justify such barbaric deeds.

"The Polish Government sharply condemns the desecration of the graves of the people who lost their lives for Poland and humanity and expects the condemnation of these acts of vandalism by all for whom near is respect for the dead and the feeling of gratitude to the fallen."

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["Communique by the Main Statistical Office on the Country's Socioeconomic Situation in the First Half of 1989"]

[Text] The socioeconomic situation in Poland in the first half of 1989 was marked by a decline in the economic growth, an acceleration of inflation, and an expansion of spheres of economic imbalance. A major factor hampering production was a shortage of basic materials. A fall in employment had a negative effect on production figures in state enterprises. At the same time, the number of economic units and the size of employment in the private sector increased strongly.

The economic growth rate was determined mainly by industrial output, which was less in the second quarter of 1989 than in the second quarter of 1988. Those industrial sectors dealing with materials experienced a fall in output from January onwards; in remaining sectors, the production growth rate continued to slacken from last year. The output of the electrical engineering and chemical industries was only slightly higher than in the first half of 1988. A relatively high growth in output was achieved by the mineral, light, and food industries. Output by state construction and refurbishing enterprises increased; in the second quarter of 1989, the growth rate of this output slackened. Construction and refurbishing carried out by private firms increased considerably.

Far fewer apartments were completed than during the same time last year; however, the number of completed single-family dwellings was greater.

The situation with vegetable production is favorable. The condition of crops is better this year, despite the worse soil conditions in May and June. The negative trends in pig breeding that established themselves last fall are continuing. A further fall in the pig population was noted at the end of June. This fall was particularly serious among that age group of pigs on which the size of the pig population depends the most. However, the fall in the cattle population was halted, so that the size of the cattle population at the end of June was larger than at the end of June 1988. Procurement of butcher meat was lower than last year, but milk procurement was clearly higher.

There was a fall in imports from and an increase in exports to the first area of payments. A high trade surplus was achieved in this area, mainly thanks to the favorable terms of trade. As far as trade with the second area of payments is concerned, the growth in exports to it was slightly lower than the growth in imports from it. The trade surplus here was les than last year, and the growth in export prices was slightly higher than the growth in import prices.

The financial-market situation deteriorated. There was a further considerable increase in the size of the population's financial resources, which was not balanced out by a correspondingly high increase in market supplies and prices.

The budget deficit continued to worsen steadily. Enterprises fell into arrears with their payments into the budget. There was a high increase in subsidies on various commodities paid by enterprises.

The number of working days in the first half of 1989 was the same as in the first half of 1988. However, in the second half of the year there will be 5 fewer working days than in the second half of 1988.

The Population

According to estimates, Poland's population at the end of June 1989 was 37,853,000. Some 61.4 percent of the population live in cities. The percentage of people of working age out of the total population was not much different from last year, amounting to 57.6 percent. During the first half of the year, the population rose by 77,400, whereas during the same period last year it rose by 97,700. The urban population rose by 132,200 this year, and the rural population fell by 54,800.

In the first half of this year, 339,000 people changed their place of residence, 18,000 fewer than last year. Some 79,000 people moved into cities from rural areas, 5,000 more than last year.

Some 284,000 live births were registered in the first half of the year, 21,000 fewer than last year, and 195,000 deaths were registered, 8,000 more than last year. The chief causes of death were circulatory diseases (accounting for as much as 53 percent of all deaths) and tumors (accounting for 19 percent of deaths). Natural growth amounted to 89,000, about 29,000 fewer than last year. The birthrate per 1,000 people fell from 16.1 last year to 15 this year, the death rate rose from 9.9 to 10.3, the natural growth rate fell from 6.2 to 4.7, and the real growth rate fell from 5.1 to 4.1. The fall in the infant mortality rate continued. The number of stillborn babies out of every 1,000 live births fell by 0.4 against last year, and amounted to 16.

There were 107,000 weddings, more or less the same as last year. However, there were fewer divorces than last year. Some 20,000 divorces were registered.

Development Conditions and Factors

Productivity and Employment

Average employment in the state economy was 252,000, or 2.3 percent less than last year. In the production sphere, involving 74 percent of all workers, employment fell by 243,00 or 2.8 percent, and in all other spheres employment was somewhat less than last year. In the production sphere, the fall in employment was as follows: in all branches of industry 123,000; in transportation 43,000; in trade 42,000; and in construction 15,000. In June 1989 98,000 Poles were employed at construction projects outside Poland's borders, which represents 17,000 or 20 percent more than in June 1988.

Nominal working time per employee in the production sphere in the first half of 1989 amounted to about 1,060 hours, compared to 1,063 hours last year. Actual time worked per employee during normal working hours amounted to about 880 hours, compared to 891 hours last year. Time not worked amounted to about 100 hours, compared to 99 hours last year. Annual leave rose from 73 hours per person last year to 80 hours this year.

Productivity and its financial backing was as follows:

	Jan-Jun 88	Jan-Dec 88	Jan-Jun 89
Industry (in fixed prices, Jan-Jun 1989 equals 100 index points)	108.1	106.6	104.1
Construction	109.4	106	114.3
Financial backing for increased productivity in:			
Industry	0.92	1.19	1.41
Construction	0.88	0.94	1.02

The financial backing indicator for increased productivity deteriorated steadily throughout the first half of the year.

Investment Activity

It is estimated that outlay on the national economy in the first half of 1989 was about Z4.5 trillion, which in terms of current prices is about 10 percent more than last year. There was a high (15 percent) increase in outlay on construction and refurbishing work. Outlay on machinery and equipment was only slightly more than last year. In view of the fall in the production of machinery and equipment, especially means of locomotion, purchases of Polish products in this sphere were about 1 percent less than last year. Less machinery and equipment was imported from the second area of payments, and more from the first area.

In the first half of the year, construction and refurbishing work by private firms rose by 65 percent. Last year, private construction occupied 14.7 percent of total production, but this year it increased to over 20 percent of total production.

Material Supplies

The economy's supplies of basic materials in the first half of 1989 were about 2.3 percent lower than in 1988. There was a particular decrease in supplies of rolled metal goods, a 9-percent decrease caused by a 4-percent drop in production, a 9-percent rise in exports, and an 11-percent drop in imports of these goods. This had a negative impact on industries that are dependent on these goods, mainly the metal and machine industries. The unfavorable situation with the supply of rolled metal goods was also felt by the construction industry, especially housing construction.

Supplies of synthetic textiles, cardboard, wool, and cotton fell. Supplies of paper were the same as last year. Supplies of coal and electricity were better, thanks to the exceptionally favorable weather this year.

Supplies of coal were sufficient to satisfy consumers, even though 5.3 percent less coal was supplied than last year. Coal supplies for industrial purposes were 6 percent less and for household purposes 20 percent less than last year. Coal reserves among industrial consumers at the end of June 1989 were 14 percent higher than in June 1988. Coal reserves kept by coalmines were almost four times as high as last year.

Some 1,611,800 tonnes of gasoline were supplied this year, 29.5 percent more than last year. At the end of June, the demand for fuels was virtually satisfied. Considerable fuel imports from the second area of payments permitted an increase in fuel stocked by gasoline stations. The demand for engine and heating oil was also satisfied.

In the first half of 1989, the volume of imports for supply purposes from the first area of payments was 6.3 percent less than last year. The percentage of these imports out of total imports from the first area of payments, in terms of fixed prices, fell from 76.3 in the first half of 1988 to 74.3 in the first half of 1989. The volume of imports for supply purposes from the second area of payments was 6.6 percent higher than in the first half of 1988, whereas the percentage thereof out of total imports from this area fell from 73 last year to 71.5 percent this year.

For the 1989 harvest, agriculture used about 95 million tonnes of fertilizer, about 5 tonnes per hectare of land. In 1980 [year as published], it used up 25 percent more fertilizer, 6.4 tonnes per hectare. Some 3,577,000 tonnes of synthetic fertilizer were used for the 1989 harvest, 9.2 percent more than for the 1988 harvest. Some 192.6 kg of synthetic fertilizer were used per hectare of land, 16.2 kg or 9.2 percent more than last year. The increased use of synthetic fertilizer caused a 44-percent drop in fertilizer stocks.

Sales of lime fertilizer amounted to 1,077,000 tonnes, 3.3 percent more than last year. Stocks of this fertilizer were 19.1 percent lower than at the end of June 1988.

In the first half of 1989, supplies of plant protection agents amounted to 14,100 tonnes, about 5.2 percent more than last year. Some 0.8 kg of pesticide was used for every hectare of land, compared to about 0.7 last year. Despite increased supplies, some parts of the country suffered shortages of insecticides and fungicides.

Finances

The State Budget

Between January and July 1989, state budgetary income amounted to Z5,816 billion, 33.8 percent of the amount foreseen in the 1989 budget law. Expenditures amounted to Z9,047 billion, 49.7 percent of the planned amount. Budgetary income and expenditures rose by 64.1 percent and 154 percent respectively against last year.

Income into the central budget amounted to Z3,625 billion, 26.2 percent of the planned amount, and expenditures amounted to Z7,078 billion, 47.6 percent of the planned amount. Compared to the period January-May 1988, income rose by 39.2 percent and expenditures by 171.6 percent.

Income into the central budget from state enterprises amounted to Z3,182 billion, 38.2 percent of the amount envisaged in the 1989 budget law. Last year, this income constituted 36 percent of the amount envisaged in the 1988 budget law. Sales tax paid into the central budget amounted to Z1,658 billion, 34.4 percent of the foreseen amount. Income tax paid into the central budget by enterprises amounted to Z954 billion, 27.3 percent of the envisaged amount, and the dividend earned by the endowments of enterprises and paid into the central budget amounted to amounted to Z282 billion, 13.5 percent of the envisaged amount. A low amount of income tax is being paid into the central budget by financial institutions, amounting to Z116 billion, 24.6 percent of the envisaged amount. Payments of sales and income tax plus the above-mentioned dividend into the central budget amounted to 64 percent of the amount due; last year these payments constituted 92 percent of the amount due. Subsidies paid out of the central budget amounted to Z2,720 billion, 59.8 percent of the amount envisaged in the budget law, an increase of almost 240 percent against the period January-May 1988. The increase in subsidies was caused mainly by the fact that procurement prices of agricultural produce increased, while retail prices of these items remained the same, and by the fact that subsidies on coal were increased as a result of changes to foreign currency exchange rates.

The incomes of regional budgets between January and May 1989 amounted to Z2,964 billion, 72.2 percent of the amount foreseen in the 1989 budget law. Expenditures from regional budgets amounted to Z2,743 billion, 66.8 percent of the amount foreseen in the 1989 budget law. Compared to the same period last year, incomes increased by 132.5 percent and expenditures by 112.4 percent.

Profits earned by regional budgets amounted to Z2,180 billion, 57.6 percent of the amount envisaged in the budget law; a 114.2 percent increase on last year. Current expenditures by regional budgets between January and May 1989 amounted to Z1,837 billion, 60.6 percent of the amount envisaged in the budget law. These expenditures were up 98.7 percent over last year. Expenditures on capital investments and refurbishing work amounted to Z902 billion, 97.2 percent of the envisaged amount, an increase of 146.1 percent against last year.

The budget deficit amounted to Z3,231 billion, compared to the planned Z998 billion. The central budget deficit amounted to Z3,452 billion, and surplus of regional budgets amounted to Z221 billion.

The Financial-Credit Situation

The state budget's debt to the Polish National Bank resulting from credits to cover the budget deficit amounted to Z4,707 billion at the end of May 1989, an increase of Z3,385 billion compared to December 1988.

Debts of economic units and individuals to banks amounted to Z14,263 billion, Z3,145 billion more than at the end of December 1988.

The debts of state economic units reached Z12,841 billion, Z2,823 billion more than at the end of December 1988. This increase can be attributed to a Z1,931-billion increase in credits for purchases, a Z587-billion increase in credits for investment purposes, and a Z305-billion increase in credits for cooperative housing construction. At the end of May 1989, the private sector's debts amounted to Z601 billion, Z180 billion more than at the end of December

1988. At the end of May, the debts of private farmers for purchases and investments amounted to Z74 and Z41 billion respectively, and those of the nonagricultural private sector amounted to Z65 billion.

The population's debts at the end of May amounted to Z822 billion, an increase of Z142 billion compared to December 1988. Savings deposited between January and May 1989 increased by Z1,127 billion compared to last year and amounted to Z4,959 billion.

Debts caused by credits granted for housing construction rose by Z132 billion compared to last year.

The financial resources of enterprises and economic organizations increased by Z1,100 billion between January and May 1989 and reached Z3,817 billion. The greatest increase in financial resources occurred in clearing and checking accounts, and was Z781 billion. The financial resources of the budget sphere amounted to Z2,681 billion, an increase of Z1,046 billion.

The total balance of foreign currency accounts of state economic units at the end of May 1989 was $1,010 million (Z1,682 billion).

At the end of May 189, Z4443 billion was in circulation in the form of cash, including the contents of bank tills and enterprise safes. This is Z1,715 billion more than at the end of December 1988. The population's cash resources rose by Z1,054 billion.

The Financial Results of State Enterprises

In the period of January-May 1989, state enterprises (excluding state farms and agricultural production cooperatives) experienced a faster increase in net profits than in the value of their sales. Some branches of industry, plus the railroad and the housing industry, went deeper into debt. The growing delays in financial settlements between economic units had a negative effect on the financial results of enterprises.

The following primary figures show the financial results of enterprises in the period of January-May 1989:

Item	Jan-May 1988 equals 100 index points
Sales of goods and services	175.4
Costs incurred by sales	176.5
Sales tax	182.7
Subsidies	257.6
Profits	214.7
Tax on profits	159.4
Net profits	287.4

Prices

Prices in the Material Production Sphere

In the material production sphere, the prices of construction and refurbishing work rose the fastest; in the first half of 1989, they rose by about 83 percent compared to the same period last year.

The costs of industrial production in the first half of 1989 were 74.5 percent higher than in the first half of 1988. This year's increases to these costs amounted to about 50 percent, in other words an average monthly increase of 7 percent, compared to an increase of 6 percent last year. In 1989, the growth rate of costs in the extracting industries is half the growth rate of costs in the processing industries.

Foreign Trade Prices

Transaction prices in exports in the first half of 1989 were 67.2 percent higher and in imports they were 66.6 percent higher than last year. Concerning trade with the first area of payments, transaction prices in exports and imports were 59.5 percent and 56.2 percent higher than last year respectively, and concerning trade with the second area of payments, they were 72 percent and 70.1 percent higher respectively.

Convertible currency prices concerning trade with the first area of payments did not change much. In exports, these prices rose by 0.6 percent, and in imports they rose by 0.9 percent. The trade of terms indicator with this area of payments fell from 104.5 in the first half of 1988 to 101.5 in the first half of 1989. Convertible currency prices concerning trade with the second area of payments rose much more; in exports they rose by 4.8 percent, and in imports they rose by 5.2 percent. The terms of trade indicator with this area of payments rose from 99.3 percent in the first half of 1988 to 99.6 in the first half of 1989.

Foreign currency sales in the first half of this year at exchange rates considerably higher than the official Polish National Bank rates increased the contractual prices of a series of imported goods. It is reckoned that the purchase of foreign currency increased the dollar exchange rate applied to imports of market goods by 12 percent, and to imports of supply goods by 21 percent.

Retail prices

The retail prices of goods and services in the first half of 1989 were characterized by extremely varied growth rates, as shown in the following table (first four columns contain June 1989 figures, final column contains January-June 1989 figures):

Item	Jun 88 equals 100	Dec 88 equals 100	Mar 89 equals 100	May 89 equals 100	Jan-Jun 88 equals 100
Consumer goods and services	191.3	161.6	124.9	106.1	180.7
Total food	175.2	161.7	131	104.3	162.2
Food in state shops	156.9	144.6	121.1	104	147.3
Food at market stalls	225.6	221.3	163.9	104	210
Food at private shops	188.8	178.8	140	106.8	176.6
Alcohol	175.1	139.4	117.4	110.6	163.5
Non-food	213.6	167.6	124.2	107.4	203.6
Services	178.4	161.8	120.5	102.8	173

The average monthly increase in the retail prices of goods and services in the first half of the year was 8.3 percent. The prices of goods and services increased at the same rate in any given month. The prices of non-food items rose faster than those of food, 9 percent per month on average, but those of alcoholic drinks rose more slowly, 5.7 percent per month. At the same time last year, the average monthly increase in retail prices was considerably lower than this year, and amounted to 4.4 percent. The prices of food and services rose by an average of 4.5 percent per month, and those of non-food items and alcoholic drinks rose by an average of 3.8 percent and 5.8 percent respectively.

The retail prices of consumer goods and services in June were 61.6 percent higher than in December. The prices of food in general rose at almost the same rate (61.7 percent). The prices of food in state shops rose by 44.6 percent, the prices in private shops rose by 78.8 percent, the prices in catering establishments rose by 64.6 percent, and the prices at market stalls rose by 121.3 percent.

In state shops, the highest price increases occurred in the case of tea (a rise of 123.5 percent), vegetables and vegetable products (a rise of 116.6 percent), coffee (a rise of 55.8 percent), and potatoes and fruit (a rise of about 51 percent. The smallest price increases occurred in the case of poultry (8.7 percent) and eggs (9.3 percent). The prices of meat and meat products rose by 17.8 percent. On market stalls the prices of vegetables rose 3.7 times, and those of fruit more than doubled. The prices of meat rose by 55 percent here, and those of poultry rose by a similar amount. However, the prices of eggs rose by 4.3 percent less than in December 1988.

The increase in the prices of non-food items exceeded the total price increase indicator by six points. The difference between the price increases of individual products was less marked than in the case of food. The greatest price increases occurred in the case of sewing machines (a rise of 98.3 percent), radio and television receivers (a rise of about 97 percent), and refrigerators and freezers (a rise of about 85 percent). Prices of footwear rose by 69 percent, and those of clothing by 60 percent. Prices of furniture, carpets, and rugs rose by a similar amount (59 percent). While prices of perfumes and cosmetics rose by 60.2 percent, those of soaps and detergents rose by 38.1 percent. The increased operating costs of means of transportation had a major effect on prices; the costs of fuel and oils rose by 150 percent, the prices of cars rose by 84.1 percent, and the prices of spare parts rose by 66.8 percent.

Concerning services, the costs of repairing household electrical equipment and rents on accommodation more than doubled. Municipal transportation fares rose by almost 84 percent, and the costs of hairdresser, cobbler, and beauty salon services rose by over 68 percent. The costs of administrative services, in other words postal services and telecommunications, rose by 45 percent, and gas and electricity charges rose by 29.7 percent.

Retail prices of consumer goods and services in the first half of 1989 were about 80.7 percent higher than in the first half of last year. Food increased the most, 62.2 percent, whereas food in catering establishments rose by 86.3 percent, food on market stalls rose by 110 percent, food in private shops rose by 76.6 percent, and food in state shops rose by only 47.3 percent. Contractual prices rose sharply, but official prices rose less.

Prices of non-food items were 103.6 percent higher than last year. Those of alcoholic drinks were 63.5 percent higher, and those of services were 73 percent higher.

The Population's Living Conditions

The Population's Incomes and Expenditures

According to Polish National Bank data, the population's incomes and expenditures vis-a-vis the state sector in the first half of 1989 were as follows:

Item	Billions of zlotys	Jan-Jun 1988 equals 100
Total incomes	16,234	217.8
Wages	6,960	214.9
Social benefits	2,311	182.7
Credits granted	737	227
Incomes from sales of agricultural produce	1,725	199.7
Incomes of the nonagricultural state economy	2,301	282.6
Total expenditures	13,700	212.1
Expenditures on goods	10,541	209.3
Expenditures on services	1,461	191
Taxes and fees	879	224.5
Credits repaid	296	268.3

Because of the continuing surplus of incomes over expenditures, there was a further increase in the population's financial resources. In the first half of the year, these resources rose by Z2.5 trillion, whereby ready cash rose by Z1.2 trillion and savings deposits rose by Z1.3 trillion. At the end of June, the population's financial resources reached Z8.7 trillion, of which Z3.6 trillion was in the form of ready cash and Z5.1 trillion in the form of savings deposits.

The population also possessed convertible currency savings. At the end of May 1989, there were 5,295,000 convertible currency accounts, 272,000 more than at the end of May 1988. The money in these accounts amounted to $3,918 million, $323 million more than at the end of 1988.

Wages

Wages rose rapidly in the five basic sectors of the state economy, especially in the second quarter. Average monthly wages in the second quarter in these sectors were 25 percent up on the first quarter. The level and growth rate of wages was as follows:

Item	Jun 89, in thousands of zlotys	Jun 88 equals 100
Five sectors of economy	116.4	245
Extracting industry	128	252.8
Processing industry	119.4	257
Construction	116.9	236.1
Transport	97.4	226.5
Communications	73.7	194.9
Trade	95.6	238.9

These wages included bonuses. Average wages excluding bonuses in the five economic sectors amounted to Z87,700 per month in the first half of 1989, and Z108,800 per month in June alone.

In June 1989, average wages in the five sectors increased by 10.4 percent against May 1989. That means that the trends of previous years have returned, and wages are rising fast again. In June 1987, wages in these sectors were 0.6 percent less than in May 1987, and in June 1988 they were 1.6 percent less than in May 1988.

Social Benefits

Average monthly old-age and disability pensions in the first half of 1989 were Z44,319, which is 88.3 percent higher than last year. They included increases paid out in March 1989, plus an advance portion of the increases due to be paid in the third quarter. The level of wages was also raised by the increases in social benefits granted in September and November 1988.

Following the March increases, average monthly old-age and disability pensions rose from about Z31,000 in January and February to about Z42,000 in subsequent months. In June, Z30,000 was paid out as part of the increases due in the third quarter.

The relationship between pensions and wages fell from 57 percent last year to 49 percent this year.

Total	Growth Compared To First Half of 1988, in thousands of zlotys	First Half of 1988 Equals 100
99.7	53.2	214.3
107.5	57.5	214.3
99.1	53.3	216.2
101.6	52.6	207.5
92.2	50.8	222.8
74.2	38.1	205.3
80.4	42.4	211.8

Individual monthly benefits in the first half of 1989 were as follows:

Item	Zlotys	First half of 1988 equals 100
Average old-age and disability pension	38,302	175.2
Old-age pension for workers and war veterans	45,809	176.4
Disability pension	36,194	177.2
Family pension	36,174	177.2
Old-age and disability pension for private farmers	29,231	178.6

As of July 1989, the lowest old-age and disability pension is Z40,000 per month, with the exception of the third group of invalids who have not yet reached working age.

Payments of social security benefits (excluding sickness benefit paid out of factory funds and benefits for private farmers) amounted to Z399.2 billion, 50.4 percent more than last year. The average monthly family benefit and benefit for looking after sick adults was Z9,606, which is 47.7 percent more than last year. The average monthly benefit for looking after children was Z10,369, which is 6.6 percent more than last year. Average daily benefit for looking after children was Z1,482, which is 94.5 percent more than last year, and the average daily maternity benefit was Z1,223, an increase of 77.2 percent against last year.

The Domestic Market

The value of goods supplied to the market in the first half of 1989 in terms of current retail prices rose by 106 percent against last year. Imports for the market from the first area

of payments, again in terms of current retail prices, amounted to R612 million, 5.5 percent less than last year, and imports from the second area of payments amounted to $656 million, 19.4 percent more than last year. The total value of imports for the market in terms of fixed prices was 11.9 percent higher than last year. The percentage of imported goods out of total market supplies was 10 percent, compared with 9 percent last year.

In the first half of 1989, the imbalance on the non-food market increased. The food market situation also deteriorated, especially in June. There is still a shortage of such goods as clothes, shoes, furniture, general electronic equipment, and domestic appliances. Supplies of many nonfood commodities were lower than in the first half of last year. This applies to, among other things, refrigerators, cooking utensils, radio receivers, sewing machines, bicycles, cars, woolen and silk fabrics, toilet soap, and shampoo. On the food market, there were difficulties with guaranteeing uninterrupted sales of meat and meat products for rationing (especially in June), Polish-produced maturing cheeses, and cottage cheese. These difficulties also applied to commodities of which supplies increased.

Supplies of selected goods to the market in the first half of 1989 were as follows:

Item	Unit of measure	Total	Incl. imports	Total	Incl. imports
		Absolute figures		First half of 1988 equals 100	
Meat and poultry	thousands of tonnes	888	0.6	102.9	17.1
Fish	"	103	36.9	102.1	169
Oil	"	38	0.6	97	-
Margarine	"	91.7	-	107.8	-
Butter	"	135	11.4	103.7	45
Milk	millions of liters	1,194	-	100.8	-
Maturing and processed cheese	thousands of tonnes	65.8	3.6	121.7	332.6
Cottage cheese	"	160	-	108.3	-
Cream	millions of liters	137	-	107.2	-
Wheat flour	thousands of tonnes	294	-	120.5	-
Pasta	"	44.8	0.8	107.5	516.1
Sugar	"	479	17.9	102.8	-
Candies	"	77.8	-	93.1	-
Chocolate	"	27.2	1.6	94.7	125.3
Vodka	millions of liters	85.6	0.5	115.8	113.9
Wine and mead	"	156	12.2	101.7	62.9
Beer	"	592	1.8	102.8	107
Cigarettes	billions	45.2	2.3	97.9	189.7
Cotton fabrics	thousands of km	80.9	8	122	241.2
Woolen fabrics	"	21.8	-	98.3	-
Silk fabrics	"	37.1	1.3	97.7	-
Knitted clothing	millions of articles	61.8	9.6	113.6	219.3
Knitted underwear	"	95.5	23.8	135.2	437.7
Pantyhose	"	36.9	1.9	82.1	256.4
Fabric coverings	"	7.7	1.5	110.3	300.2
Fabric clothes	"	25.5	2.1	99.3	217.5
Fabric underwear	"	15.2	1.7	110.2	215.9
Footwear	millions of pairs	71.3	3.3	100.9	80.5
Household utensils	millions of articles	18.7	2.3	92.7	71.4
Crockery	"	17.3	5.4	100	168.1
Refrigerators	thousands	307	214	87.4	77.6
Freezers	"	160	64.9	102.4	97.4
Automatic washing machines	"	276	122	101.8	100.3
Sewing machines	"	143	-	88.3	-
Radio receivers	"	838	53.1	92.2	41.3
Television sets	"	554	192	123	148.9
incl. color	"	214	83.1	100.5	77.8
Radio cassette recorders	"	265	-	99.4	-
Tape recorders	"	166	-	124.2	-
Cars	"	87.6	2	95.5	28.7

Item	Unit of measure	Total	Incl. imports	Total	Incl. imports
		Absolute figures		First half of 1988 equals 100	
Bicycles	"	687	94.6	89.2	50.7
Washing detergent	thousands of tonnes	141	4.3	104.2	225.3
Soap	"	20.3	1.6	92.5	137.4
Coal	"	12,337	-	79.8	-
Cement	"	2,928	-	101.6	-
Lime	"	435	-	106.8	

Retail sales of goods (in current retail prices) by state and private retail outlets in the first half of the year amounted to Z1.1 trillion, 97.6 percent more than last year. The proportion of food out of total sales fell from 30.3 percent last year to 26.3 percent this year as a result of a greater increase in the prices of nonfood commodities than of food commodities. The proportion of alcohol out of total sales fell from 12.7 percent to 12 percent. However, the proportion of nonfood commodities rose from 57 percent to 61.7 percent.

It is estimated that retail sales of goods in terms of fixed prices rose by about 11 percent against last year. Sales of food rose by about 13 percent, sales of alcohol by about 14 percent, and sales of nonfood by about 10 percent.

At the end of June 1989, state trade outlets had Z3,403 billion worth of goods in stock, in terms of current retail prices. The turnover of goods took 49 days, compared to 50 days last year.The population bought Z2,063 billion worth of services in the first half of the year, 86 percent more than last year.

Completed Accommodation and Public Facilities

The number of apartments completed in the first half of the year was as follows:

Item	Quantity in thousands	First half of 1988 equals 100
Total	59.6	91.9
Cooperative construction	29.5	90.8
Factory construction	10.4	84.3
Communal construction	1.9	73.1
Private construction	17.8	102.1

The proportion of completed privately-built apartments out of total completed apartments rose from 26.8 percent last year to 29.8 percent this year.

Housing construction in the first half of the year was hampered mainly by inadequate supplies of basic building materials, especially steel frames, pipes, and sewage fittings.

The area of accommodation completed this year was greater than in previous years. The average usable space of apartments was 57.8 square meters, 0.2 square meters more than last year. At the end of June, there were 498,400 apartments still under construction, 0.9 percent less than last year. There were 340,000 privately-built apartments still under construction, 4.1 percent more than last year.

Concerning public facilities, 28 clinics and health centers, 140 hospital beds, and 320 places in nurseries were made available. The number of new clinics and health centers was 48 percent less than last year, the number of hospital beds 80 percent less, and the number of nursery places 28 percent less. In addition, 240 classrooms (51 percent less than last year) and 2,200 places in kindergartens (40 percent less than last year) were completed. However, the number of social premises under construction increased. At the end of June 1989, hospitals were under construction with a bed capacity of 0.5 percent more than those under construction at the end of June 1988. Similarly, nurseries were under construction with a capacity of 6.7 percent more places than last year, kindergartens with a capacity of 10.1 more places, and schools with 5.2 percent more classrooms.

Social Services [subhead]

It is estimated that state budget expenditures on social and cultural services in the first half of 1989 were as follows:

Item	Billions of zlotys	First half of 1988 equals 100
Total	3,049	286.5
Health and social welfare	1,502	303.2
Education and upbringing	1,066	304.6
Higher education	289	276
Culture and art	135	141.9
Physical culture, sports, tourism, and recreation	57	293.8

In the 1988-89 school year, 1,390,000 children attended kindergarten, that is 50.1 percent of all children aged 3 to 6. Last year this percentage was 51.2. Some 98.5 percent of all children aged 6 attended kindergarten.

There were 7,699,000 young people attending schools of all levels, of which 5,185,000 attended elementary schools, 862,000 attended lower-level secondary schools, 1,296,000 attended secondary schools, and 356,000 attended colleges. In this school year about 575,000 children completed elementary school, about 4.6 percent more than in the previous school year; about 241,000 completed lower-level

secondary schools (about 1.2 percent less than last year); and about 284,000 completed secondary schools (about 6.5 percent more than last year).

Some 218,000 students in vocational training schools received education grants (20.7 percent of all students in these schools), 42,700 students in secondary schools received them (11 percent of the total), and 179,200 students attending day courses (66.6 percent of the total).

There were 78,300 doctors and 17,800 dentists working in health service premises in the first half of the year, 1,100 more doctors, and 234 more dentists than last year. There were 20.7 doctors and 4.7 dentists for every 1,000 people.

There were 217,000 beds in general hospitals, 3,000 more than last year. The number of beds for every 10,000 people has increased from 56.6 to 57.4 during the course of 1989. There was an insignificant increase in the number of places in social welfare homes; only 165 more places appeared. Just like last year, there were 17.5 places in these homes for every 10,000 people.

Print runs of books and brochures in publishing houses, involving about 95 percent of all Polish publishing, amounted to 100 million copies, 4.4 percent less than last year. The number of titles in print was 2,600, about 3.8 percent less than last year. In the first half of 1989 there were 53 press titles in print, with a total circulation of 1,100 million, which is about 30 million or 2.5 percent less than last year.

At the end of June 1989 there were 11.2 million registered radio licenses and 10.1 million television licenses, an increase of 10 percent against last year in both cases.

Almost 3.4 million Poles took foreign trips during the first half of the year. Of these, 2.5 million went to the socialist countries (about 25 percent more than last year) and almost 850,000 went to other countries (over 40 percent more than last year). The main socialist destinations were the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR (almost 700,000 Poles went to each of them). The number of trips to the USSR increased by almost 50 percent. The FRG was the most frequently visited Western country. Over 312,000 Poles went to the FRG, 32.2 percent more than last year. Over 69,000 Poles visited West Berlin (61.5 percent more than last year), about 67,000 visited Turkey, and almost 64,000 visited Austria (50.2 percent more than last year).

Almost 3 million citizens of foreign countries came to Poland during the first half of the year, over 36 percent more than last year. The number of visitors from the socialist countries increased by 2.3 million, or over 38 percent. Almost half of these were from the Soviet Union (over 1 million), followed by 483,000 from Czechoslovakia and 415,000 from the GDR. From all other countries, 587,000 people visited Poland by the end of June, over 30 percent more than during the same period last year. They included 224,000 West Germans, 43,000 Swedes, 32,000 Austrians, and 30,000 Americans.

Material Production

New Economic Units

At the end of June 1989, there were 31,300 registered economic units in the state sector, in other words enterprises, cooperatives, companies, and other bodies. This was 2,900 or 9.3 percent more than at the end of June 1988. This increase can be broken down as follows: 612 or 100.9 percent more economic units in industry, 370 or 12.6 percent more units in construction, 264 or 6 percent more units in trade, and 650 or 32 percent more units offering material services to various branches of industry. The above figures include 9,006 state enterprises, 17,033 cooperatives, 2,139 companies functioning according to commercial law, and 106 units based on foreign capital. There were 630 more state enterprises, 642 more cooperatives, and 1,302 more companies than at the end of June 1988.

In the private sector apart from agriculture, there were over 572,000 economic units. According to the Economic Activity Act, all these units should be registered by the end of the year, but only 212,000 have been registered so far. Over 40 percent of all economic units in industry were private ones. Some 22 percent of all economic units in construction and transportation were private. In the retail trade this percentage was 11.

Since 1 January, over 205,000 people have applied to set up business for the first time. However, 26,000 subsequently withdrew their applications. Therefore, the records show about 179,000 new businesses at present. Some 128,000 have already commenced activity.

The number of new economic units at the end of June 1989 was as follows:

Item	Number in thousands
Total	178.7
Industry	62.5
Manufacture of commodities	26.4
Provision of services	27.7
Manufacture of commodities and provision of services	8.4
Construction	31.1
Transportation	37.3
Trade	26.2
Catering	4.3
Remaining services	7.4
Non-material services	10

On the basis of information from tax offices, the turnover (sales of goods and services) of these units in the first half of the year is estimated to be Z225 billion, which is Z1.8 million per economic unit. One must

remember that 45 percent of the new economic units did not commence their activity until the second quarter, and some of these did so as late as May and June.

Industry

Compared with the first half of 1988, production sold by state industry in constant prices was 1 percent higher in the first half of this year. An increase in output occurred only in the first quarter, and amounted to 3 percent. In the second quarter, output fell by 1 percent. In previous years, increases in output achieved during the first quarter were as follows: In 1986, 5.6 percent; in 1987, 3.2 percent, and in 1988, 6.5 percent. The value of sold production in terms of current prices in the first half of the year was 76.2 percent higher than in the first half of last year.

Output by the fuel and energy industry was 7.4 percent lower than last year. Pit-coal extraction fell by 3.9 percent, and brown coal extraction by 0.5 percent. Because of changes to work organization in coalmines, including changes to wage rules, there was less interest in performing work on free Saturdays. A loss of 3 million tonnes of coal can be attributed to this cause.

Metal production was 2.5 percent lower than in the first half of 1988. Imports of many raw materials for this industry were far lower, for example iron ore. As a result, the production of steel and rolled metal goods was lower. The reduced output of this industry can also be explained by a fall in the level of employment and the closing down of production lines that were harmful to the environment.

The output of the electrical engineering industry was 0.8 percent, that of the chemical industry 0.4 percent, that of the mineral industry 6.1 percent, that of the timber-paper industry 2.3 percent, that of the light industry 4.8 percent, and that of the food industry 4.7 percent lower than last year.

Production of the most important commodities in state industry and for exports was as follows:

Item	Units of measure	Production		Export	
		Absolute figures	First half of 1988 equals 100	Absolute figures	First half of 1988 equals 100
Meat	thousands of tonnes	1,098	96.3	97.9	105.7
Sea fish	"	209	98.8	69.8	75.5
Butter	"	130	169.7	-	-
Vegetable fats	"	179	104	13.8	86.8
Cigarettes	billions	42.8	90.2	1.4	9.2
Cotton fabrics	thousands of km	398	101.1	34.9	82.3
Woolen fabrics	"	51.1	100.4	7.7	57.2
Silk fabrics	"	653	99.1	6.6	55.5
Knitwear	millions of articles	148	106.5	28.5	104.4
Footwear	millions of pairs	77.6	98.3	14.8	88.2
Cars	thousands	155	97.6	55.4	95.2
Washing machines	"	398	106.6	4.1	41.7
automatics	"	155	102.9	1.1	366.7
Refrigerators	"	273	111.3	99	108.6
Vacuum cleaners	"	535	98.9	141	100
Radio receivers	"	1,347	97.2	420	130.1
Stereo cassette recorders	"	92.5	95.1	56.8	230.9
Black-white TV's	"	293	111.4	-	-
Color TV's	"	137	134.7	0.6	19.4
Drugs	billions of zloties	225	91.8	94.9	173
Detergents	thousands of tonnes	199	101.2	3.7	92.2
Furniture	billions of zloties	281	102.5	49.3	157.5
Pit coal	millions of tonnes	93	96.1	14.9	95.4
Brown coal	"	36.4	99.5	-	-
Coke	"	8.6	101.2	1.6	119.5
Natural gas	cubic hectameters	2,848	94.8	-	-
Engine fuel	thousands of tonnes	1,388	100.1	3.5	76.1
Engine oil	"	1,401	113.7	192	221.5
Electricity	million kilowatt-hours	73.5	101.5	1.7	115.2
Rolled goods	"	6	95.9	1	103.3
Agricultural equipment	billions of zloties	138	100.6	25.2	130.7

Item	Units of measure	Production		Export	
		Absolute figures	First half of 1988 equals 100	Absolute figures	First half of 1988 equals 100
Computer systems	"	111	106.4	81.3	212.4
Trucks and trailers	thousands	23.4	90.9	5	81.3
Tractors	"	26.5	92.2	1.6	102.6
Acid batteries	"	1,294	100.2	-	-
Chemical fibers	"	120	97.5	9.7	121.4
Cement	millions of tonnes	8.7	101.2	0.3	103.5
Millboards	square km	2,747	94.7	236	78
Particle boards	"	549	111.8	39	71.1
Paper	thousands of tonnes	607	99.2	72	107.6
Sugar	"	-	-	47.7	323.8

The number of products bearing the "Q" and "1" symbols of quality amounted to 25,600 by the end of June, 7,000 or 2.8 percent more than last year.

Construction

Output by state construction enterprises in fixed prices was 6.2 percent higher than in the first half of 1988. This was the highest increase achieved in the first half of any recent year (however, the growth rate of this production slackened in the second quarter). In 1986, this increase was 1.1 percent higher than the previous year, in 1987 it was 1 percent lower than the previous year, and in 1988 it was 6 percent greater than the previous year. Specialized construction enterprises achieved a 9-percent increase in their output this year, general construction enterprises achieved a 6.7-percent growth, and production and service enterprises achieved a 3-percent growth. In terms of current prices, primary production this year was 94.9 percent higher than at the same time last year.

Agriculture

Thanks to the mild winter, the damage to winter crops was far less than last year, and also less than the average amount of damage for the years 1981-5. Losses in grain plantations totaled 3 percent, and losses to rape and turnip plantations totaled 1.7 percent (last year, the figures were 0.6 percent and 2.3 percent respectively). Germination occurred 4 weeks earlier this year. The May drought plus the high temperatures all over the country affected the growth of crops. Southern and southeastern voivodships experienced excessive rainfall, while northern and northeastern voivodships continued to suffer drought.

The mild winter did not encourage the natural destruction of plant diseases and pests, as a result of which one notes an increased presence of harmful insects, especially greenfly, not to mention fungi.

The state of crops is better than last year, and also better than the average state during the past 5 years. The vegetable crop is considered better than last year's, but not as good as the average crop during the period 1981-5.

The fruit crop should be better this year. The strawberry crop has been greater than last year, but its quality has been worse because of the weather, the rainfall having caused much of the fruit to decay.

The winter and spring potato crop is expected to be higher than last year's, amounting to 2.1 million tonnes (2 million tonnes last year). The hay harvest has been completed; the amount of hay this year is about 4 percent higher than last year, whereby about 50 percent of it was gathered in the first fortnight of June, when the weather was good.

Opposing trends appeared in animal breeding in the 1988-89 economic year. Cattle breeding rose, but pig breeding fell. The first signs of the falling trend in pig breeding were noted in autumn 1988, when it transpired that the crop for fodder purposes had fallen by about 6 percent. This situation deteriorated in subsequent months, as illustrated by the increased deliveries of sows to the shops, continuing low prices of piglets, and the diminishing number of gilts for breeding. The April animal census confirmed the regression in the pig population, which fell by about 7 percent in the first quarter of the year, whereas an increase of 1-2 percent normally occurs at this time. As a result, the pig population fell by about 4 percent compared to the level in the first half of 1988, whereas in the final quarter of last year an increase of 3 percent had occurred. At the same time, unfavorable changes in the structure of the pig population occurred, whereby the population of piglets and gilts diminished. The cattle population, on the other hand, clearly rose in the first quarter of the year, as illustrated by an increase in the free market prices of heifers and cows. The domestic animal population in June 1989 was as follows:

Item	Thousands	June 1988 equals 100
Cattle	10,695.5	103.6
Incl. cows	4,980.6	103.6
remainder	5,719.9	103.6
Pigs	18,779.7	95.8
Incl. piglets	6,490	87
shoats	5,636.3	98.3
gilts for breeding	1,800.2	88.2
incl. gilts in farrow	973.1	84.7
Porkers, bacon pigs, and other types	4,853.2	111

In the private sector, there was a 4.9 percent increase in the cattle population and a 5.9 percent fall in the pig population. This sector had 82 percent of the total cattle population and 70 percent of the total pig population. In the state sector, the cattle population fell by 1.8 percent, but the pig population remained unaltered. The population figures include a considerable number of animals that are being kept at farms in anticipation of higher prices. It is estimated that this practice has added 1 to 2 percent to the population figures. The results of the June animal population census indicate the possibility of faster deliveries of pork to procurement points.

Last year's increase in the procurement prices of agricultural produce were mainly meant to offset production and maintenance costs. Last November's 30 percent increase in the procurement price of milk increased the profitability of breeding dairy cows in relation to the breeding of butcher cows. The introduction of free-market procurement prices on 17 April and the guarantee that the minimum procurement price would be 34 percent higher than the previous official prices did not significantly increase the low profitability of pig breeding.

The difficult situation in animal production against the background of the general market and goods situation resulted in a drastic fall in supplies of butcher meat in the second quarter of 1989. The extraordinary fall in the procurement of butcher meat in the second half of June was not the result of the chronic development trends. It was caused by the practice of farmers keeping animals in their farms in anticipation of the annual July increases in the procurement prices of agricultural produce and by the widely-publicized demonopolization of procurement and pro-market orientation of the food economy.

It is estimated that the procurement of agricultural produce in the first half of the year was about 1 percent higher than last year, whereby procurement from private farmers was about 2 percent higher and from state farmers about 1 percent higher.

The procurement of animal produce in the first half of 1989 was as follows:

Item	Unit of measure	Absolute figures	First half of 1988 equals 100
Butcher meat in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fats	thousands of tonnes	1,135.6	95.8
Incl. beef and veal	"	295.9	85
Incl. pork	"	693	100.1
Incl. poultry	"	124.3	105
Milk	millions of liters	5,635.5	107.8

Forestry

In the first half of 1989, 11.8 million cubic meters of timber was obtained from state forests, 7.1 percent less than in the first half of 1988. Some 82.5 percent of the timber in Poland was taken from these forests, compared to 78.1 percent at the same time last year.

Some 70,000 hectares of forest and open land were renewed and afforested, of which state forestry enterprises renewed and afforested about 59,000 hectares (1.9 percent more than last year).

Due to the general reduced biological immunity of trees, there is still a major threat from harmful insects, especially the pinebud moth, despite the intensive struggle against pests. About 83,000 hectares of forest were treated for pests in the first half of 1989, compared with 140,000 hectares during the same period last year.

Transportation

Shipments of goods by state public and specialized transportation were 6.5 percent lower than last year. This fall was mainly the result of the reduced quantities of goods available for shipment, and of the expansion of private transportation.

In the first half of 1989, the average number of wagons in use in any 24-hour period was 1.4 percent less than last year. There was an increase in the capacity of rolling stock. The number of four-axle wagons increased from 57.3 percent in the first half of last year to 60.1 percent in the first half of this year. The average number of wagons under repair in any 24-hour period increased by 4 percent. The turnover time of freight wagons was reduced by 2.4 percent (the shortest time since 1976).

Attention is drawn to the 35.2 percent increase in the number of passengers who traveled by sea and the 21.3 percent increase in the number of passengers who traveled by air. Polish State Railways carried 2.8 percent fewer passengers and the State Bus Enterprise carried 0.4 percent more passengers than last year.

Communications

Some 68,300 new telephones were installed in the first half of 1989, 10.2 percent less than last year. In cities, 13.5 percent less telephones were installed than last year, and in rural areas 10 percent more telephones were installed.

An automatic telephone link with Luxembourg was set up, and automatic connections between Warsaw and Pultusk and vice versa were created, with access to international lines.

There were 46.2 percent more telex machines than in the first half of 1988. At the end of June, the number of telex subscribers was 34,800. There were about 1,150 new telefax subscribers in the first half of 1989, and at the end of June the total number of these subscribers was 1,950.

Foreign Trade

Foreign trade in the first half of 1989 was as follows:

Item	Absolute figures	First half of 1988 equals 100
First area of payments (millions of rubles)		
Exports	5,623.8	102
Imports	4,977.7	95.3
Balance	+ 646.1	-
Second area of payments (millions of dollars)		
Exports	4,217.6	106.5
Imports	3,769.9	114.3
Balance	+ 447.7	-

The balance of trade in zlotys amounted to Z.606.1 billion, compared with Z365.7 billion last year.

Concerning trade with the first area of payments, exports in the first quarter rose faster than in the second quarter. A fall in imports (with fluctuations) continued from July 1988 to May 1989. In June 1989, imports rose by 10.8 percent against June 1988. Concerning trade with the second area of payments, imports tended to rise faster than exports, except in February. At the same time, more imports were payable in foreign currency, but less exports.

Poland's debts in socialist currency fell from R6.5 billion at the end of December 1988 to R6.4 billion at the end of May 1989. Poland's debts in capitalist currency fell from $39.2 billion at the end of 1988 to $36.9 billion at the end of May 1989, due to the rise in the dollar exchange rate against other convertible currencies.

In terms of fixed prices, foreign trade was as follows:

Item	Exports	Imports
First half of 1988 equals 100		
Total	101.5	102.2
First area of payments	101.4	96.2
Second area of payments	101.6	108.7

The growth in trade in the first half of 1989 was less than the growth during the same period in the years 1985-8.

There was an 8.9 percent increase in imports for investment purposes and an 11.9 percent increase in imports for the market compared to last year. Imports for supply purposes fell by 0.3 percent.

Concerning imports from the first area of payments, imports for supply purposes fell by 6.3 percent. In particular, imports of electrical industry products fell by 16.6 percent, imports of metal industry products fell by 12.9 percent, and imports of chemical industry products fell by 7.4 percent. Imports of fuels increased by 2.1 percent. Imports for the market fell by 9.9 percent. Concerning imports from the second area of payments, imports for supply purposes rose by 6.6 percent and imports for the market rose by 30.5 percent. In imports for supply purposes, the greatest increase occurred in imports of food (an increase of 33.1 percent), followed by a 12 percent increase in agricultural produce, a 7.4 percent increase in imports of metal industry products, a 6.2 percent increase in imports of electrical industry products, and a 6 percent increase in imports of chemical industry products. Imports of fuels fell by 4.3 percent.

In the first half of 1989, 43.2 percent of all imports from the second area of payments were financed out of non-central resources, mainly enterprise foreign currency accounts, compared with 37 percent last year. The total balance of foreign currency accounts at the end of May 1989 was $1,010.2 million, compared with $945.4 million last year. The Exports Development Bank and Polish Savings Bank organized 19 foreign currency sales by highest tender to the value of $224.6 million. The price of one U.S. dollar fluctuated between Z2,400 at the beginning of the year to Z4,900 at the end of June.

Ceausescu Addresses Agricultural Plenum

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[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a plenary meeting of the National Council for Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, in Bucharest on 11 August]

[Text] Dear comrades, the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council for Agriculture and other sectors has examined, in a spirit of high responsibility and exactingness, the current problems of agriculture and the program-directive for the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP]; this program-directive opens up wonderful prospects for our fatherland's socioeconomic development, for the overall progress of agriculture, as a basic national economic branch, and of all other sectors, and for raising our fatherland to a new socioeconomic development level and to new peaks of well-being and happiness for the whole nation. (applause)

The participants in the great democratic forum of agriculture have unanimously approved the programs and plans on unflinchingly fulfilling the targets of the new agrarian revolution and the program-directive for the 14th RCP Congress, thus expressing the firm determination of cooperative members, all peasantry, and all working people in agriculture and other sectors to do all they can to commendably fulfill the programs on agricultural development and on increasing the role of agriculture in our fatherland's overall progress, in order to raise the people's overall living standard, to successfully build the comprehensively developed socialist society, and to create conditions for a transition to the construction of communism in Romania. (cheers, chants)

Dear comrades, on 23 August this year our people will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which has paved the way for great revolutionary changes in Romania by eliminating imperialist domination forever and ensuring the people's complete sovereignty, independence, and freedom. (cheers, chants)

Everybody knows the Romanian people's great achievements in promoting their socioeconomic development and building the most just society in the world, namely the socialist society. At the RCP Central Committee plenum, I dealt with these matters, in detail, and I do not wish to dwell too much upon them now. In a relatively short historical period, under the leadership of our glorious Communist Party, the Romanian people have covered several historical stages. From a poorly developed agrarian-industrial country, Romania has become an industrial-agrarian country with strong and modern industry based on the latest achievements of science and technology and with socialist agriculture in full progress. Our fatherland's industrial production has increased more than 135-fold, of which 120-fold was after the Ninth RCP Congress. The national income has increased by more than 40-fold, of which 33-fold was after the Ninth RCP Congress.

This year we marked the 40th anniversary of the party Central Committee decision to proceed to the organization of agriculture on socialist bases and to set up the first agricultural production cooperatives. Here one heard the speeches of several chairmen of cooperatives set up in the first year of the passage to the socialist transformation of agriculture, and you are quite familiar with the situation prevailing in all cooperatives and throughout agriculture. Thus, we can really appreciate the historic importance of agriculture's transition to a new road of development, thus ensuring the people's progress and well-being and raising Socialist Romania's overall development. (cheers, chants)

As is well known, it took us a relatively long period of time to complete this process; we carried out intensive political-educational activity and made great efforts to better organize activities in the state enterprises and in the first production cooperatives, which set an example for our peasantry and proved in actual fact that the path of large socialist property, the path of cooperativization, is the only one that can ensure the progress of agriculture. You know very well that there are many people here in this hall who used to visit those early cooperatives and the state enterprises to see for themselves the situation on the spot, who would return home and talk things over, but in the end they were convinced, on the basis of prevailing realities, that the road of great cooperative property is the only way to ensure the well-being of peasantry and the whole nation. Thus, we were able to generally complete the cooperativization of agriculture in 1962, something which marked a very important point in the activity of our agriculture, in the life of all the peasantry, and in Romania's overall progress. (cheers, chants)

Compared to 1945, agricultural production has increased more than 10-fold, of which more than 7-fold was after the Ninth RCP Congress. In recent years, we obtained productions of more than 30-32,000 tonnes of grain, as well as important results at other crops, including the livestock sector. Throughout this period, we took intensive steps to organize agricultural production on scientific and modern bases and proceeded to implement the targets of the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes the organization of the entire activity involving the latest achievements of agricultural science and technology, and a change in the work and attitude of the peasantry and other working people in agriculture.

We proceeded to the mechanization and application of chemicals in agriculture and completed a vast program of irrigation and land improvements. We set out from the fact that, regardless of the form of ownership, the land belongs to the whole nation. From the formation of

the first centralized state of the Dacians to this very day, our people have defended this land with their blood and lives, under all historical conditions; this land will belong to our people and socialist nation forever, both in socialism and communism, for ever and ever more. (cheers, chants)

Proceeding from this truth, we have the great responsibility to ensure the future of our people and the next generations. We must care for and increase the fertility and productivity of all our lands. One can build factories and construct other things, with more or fewer levels. However, the land does not multiply. Nobody has yet discovered a way to increase one's land, and I do not think this is possible. Of course, I am talking about logical and normal situations, because there is also the imperialist policy of conquest and domination, which we have done away with, and we hope that it will be soon eliminated from the entire planet. (cheers, chants)

However, we can increase the productive capacity of the land. Therefore, we should always concern ourselves with this issue. To this end, the working people in agriculture, the peasantry, scientists, experts, and primarily our government and party should take steps to increase the land's productivity. Only thus will we have done our duty to the fatherland and the socialist future of our fatherland. (cheers, chants)

We allocated hundreds of billions of lei to agriculture, investments, irrigations, and various land and soil improvement operations. It is true that some people used to say that part of our land is cold and hence it is hard to obtain large yields there. But one can warm it up, and our activity has proved this to be possible; through land improvement operations and with the help of natural fertilizers, we can change the land so that it can produce crops that nobody thought possible in the past. All this we have achieved thanks to our huge efforts, by changing people's mentality with regard to agriculture, and by firmly applying the achievements of science in all spheres of activity. This will also ensure our future development. Comrades, I stress all this because only thanks to the land improvement operations performed and the investments made were we able to create conditions for our present crop levels.

Socialist ownership is very important. Cooperative ownership is decisive. However, this alone is not enough. This should be clear to everybody. We also have to allocate huge means to agriculture, as we have done in the case of irrigation, land improvement operations, and increasing the soil fertility through the introduction of mechanization, application of chemicals, and other basic operations. Comrades, I emphasize all these points not for us—because I believe that everybody here properly realizes this by now—but in order to share our experience with those who want to radically improve their agricultural production. The path of cooperativization is very good. The state enterprises are also very good. However, without investments, without the necessary operations to increase fertility and introduce mechanization, we will be unable to obtain appropriate crops. If this happens, this is not the fault of socialism, but rather the fault of those who do not appropriately apply the principles of socialism and the achievements of agricultural science and technology. (cheers, chants)

We have adopted new technologies in accordance with our soil and weather conditions and the goals of the new agrarian revolution. As you could hear from other speeches made here, our research has created many strains of wheat, barley, corn, sunflower, and other plants, which guarantee appropriate crop increases. Thanks to this complex of measures, we obtained great achievements in increasing agricultural production. Indeed, one should also add to this various other financial measures taken to come to the assistance of cooperative workers, including the cancellation at the beginning of this year of debts amounting to some 115 billion lei. This represented strong support for our socialist agriculture, something which will ensure an overall increase in the living standard of cooperative members and all our villages. Comrades, all these measures are also part and parcel of our party's overall policy of accumulation, aimed at ensuring the necessary means for developing both industry and agriculture, and other branches of activity, as decisive elements in the work to build socialism and raise the people's general standard of living and civilization. (cheers, chants)

We have further improved the remuneration system in agriculture. We introduced the principles of the overall contract system and, in accordance with the newly created conditions, increased the percentage of payments in kind. According to our calculations, the quantity of wheat to be given to cooperative members this year is slightly bigger than the entire 1955 wheat crop—on top of which come the compulsory quotas delivered to the state stocks. (cheers, chants)

I repeat, in recent years we have obtained good grain crops of 30-32 million tonnes. This year we obtained summer crops that represent an all-time record for Romanian agriculture, namely more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare nationwide, more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, more than 5,000 kg of two-row barley, oats, beans, and many other crops: The relevant figures were published and you know them well.

One can say that these important achievements of our agricultural production in recent years, particularly this year, strongly prove the correctness of our party's policy in agriculture, too; they prove the correctness of the targets of the new agrarian revolution, the creative strength of cooperative members, all the peasantry, and all working people in agriculture, and the existing great opportunities to further increase agricultural production and the contribution of agriculture to the overall development of our fatherland. (cheers, chants)

For all these achievements in the years of socialism and for the crops achieved thus far this year, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to cooperative members, peasants, and all working people in agriculture, and I wish them new successes in all fields, so as to ensure the strong development of our socialist agriculture and increase the contribution of agriculture to promoting the overall progress of our fatherland and increasing the material and intellectual living standard of our people. (cheers, chants)

Dear comrades, the outstanding achievements obtained by Romania in its socioeconomic development and the successful construction of socialism prove the correctness of our party's policy of creatively applying the objective laws and principles of scientific socialism to the realities prevailing in our fatherland. It is well known that, after the Ninth RCP Congress, we resolutely proceeded to eliminate set patterns, single models, and other forms of narrow-mindedness and kowtowing, thus restoring dignity and the feeling of true independence to the party and to all the people, something which has dynamized and stimulated the revolutionary initiative and spirit in all spheres. (cheers, chants)

We proceeded and continue to proceed from the fact that socialism is being built in conditions which differ from one country to another, from one nation to another, and even from one stage to another; hence, each party and people is directly and completely responsible for its socioeconomic development and socialist construction. However, we have always considered this to mean the firm application of the general objective laws and principles of socialism, to ensure the steady march forward along the revolutionary road of building the most just system, socialism, and later communism. Our people's great achievements are the direct result of the activity of the workers class, the peasantry, and all our people, who have worked and continue to act in full unity to unflinchingly fulfill the programs for the fatherland's socialist development. (cheers, chants)

All this undeniably proves the superiority of the socialist system and the fact that only with the elimination of the exploiting classes, inequalities, and man's oppression by man, and only by the people becoming the complete masters of their destiny, were we able to ensure our socioeconomic development at a high pace, in keeping with our strength and capabilities. Only socialism has created conditions for these wonderful achievements, which have raised our fatherland to a high level of socialist civilization and general well-being. (cheers, chants)

At the same time, I would like to point out the correctness of our party policy to allocate an important part, more than 30 percent, of the national income to the accumulation and development fund. On this basis, we developed the socialist property of the whole nation and the cooperative property, increased the national wealth, and expanded the fixed assets, as a foundation for the fatherland's overall development and for raising the people's living standard. All this has ensured, year after year, the fulfillment of a vast program to develop industrial and agricultural production capacities, the transportation sector, and the construction of dwellings, schools, hospitals, cultural centers, and other social and cultural establishments, which have changed the entire face of our fatherland's towns and villages and of the entire country. Anybody visiting Romania today can see the development of our fatherland and the true meaning of socialism for a people that is free and the master of its destiny.

It is true, comrades and I wish to reiterate this, that all these achievements required efforts and work from all working people to overcome many difficulties. However, as I said at the Ninth RCP Congress and the ensuing congresses, nothing can be achieved without work. All that has been achieved in the distant past and in the years of socialism was only made possible by work and struggle, and sometimes by heavy sacrifice, including the conquest of the political power and the construction of socialism, which required much struggle and many sacrifices, with many Communists, patriots, and revolutionaries giving their lives to ensure real liberty for the people and create conditions for the construction of socialism in Romania. (cheers, chants)

On this basis, I repeat, only as a result of generally developing the forces of production, science, education, and culture were we able to continuously increase the people's material and intellectual living standard, which is the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania, and to further strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our fatherland. (cheers, chants)

Dear comrades, along with the overall development of our fatherland, we continued to improve the forms of organization and management of the entire activity. We firmly proceeded to organizing the entire activity on the basis of self-management, self-administration, and self-financing. We broadly developed the democratic management forms of the entire activity by setting up working people's councils and councils of cooperative members and by increasing the role of general meetings as bodies of the owners, producers, and end-users, which decide on all problems of the fatherland's domestic and foreign policy. The newly created democratic bodies at county and central level wonderfully supplement the activity of state bodies, which have also improved and continue to perfect their work. The current plenary meeting of the National Council for Agriculture, which is attended by thousands of chairmen of production cooperatives, by managers of state agricultural enterprises and mechanization stations, and by experts from various sectors of activity, proves the broadly democratic character of the management of our agriculture and of other sectors of activity and the fact that the programs on the development of all branches, including agriculture, are

decided upon by the broad masses and the people themselves, in accordance with the basic scientific principle of building socialism with the people and for the people. This is true democracy, when the people themselves have the last word in all spheres. Any other kind of democratic form cannot be on a par with the will of the whole nation and with the people's right to decide their own destiny. (cheers, chants)

Dear comrades, the plenary session examined at length the problems of this year's harvest and other matters and programs and the necessary measures have been established to conclude this year under most favorable conditions and to achieve the largest yields ever. We have concluded the harvesting of summer crops in general terms. Now we have started—and we have to intensify—the activity of harvesting the fall crops. We have to ensure the sunflower, corn, soybean, beet, and other harvesting in the shortest time possible and in keeping with our possibilities. We have to pay the necessary attention to harvesting all fruits, grapes, and vegetable crops. It is necessary that all crops be harvested on time and stored appropriately. I would like to draw attention to the fact, comrades, that sunflower harvesting is already in arrears. Therefore, immediate efforts have to be made so that we will completely conclude the harvesting and storing of crops by 20 August. This also applies to other crops.

During the plenary session, we examined at length the assessment of all agricultural yields. We have to proceed from the fact that this assessment represents minimal quotas. We are able and we have to achieve better crops than those stipulated in the assessment. We have to conclude, I want to repeat, the fall harvesting with the best of results. We have everything that is needed to achieve summer and fall grain harvests in excess of 40 million tonnes this year. Already this year, let us fulfill the targets stipulated in the program-directives for the coming 5-year plan and for the year 2000. (applause)

By considering the yields achieved, we can say that, in the case of many crops, all counties and the majority of cooperatives, state enterprises, and other units have fulfilled the requirements of the new agrarian revolution and will thus be awarded the great title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution. (applause) This makes it necessary for us to take all the measures required and to consolidate and give general application to the special results achieved this year, and to formulate new targets for the years 1995-2000 regarding agriculture and the new agrarian revolution.

I have briefly mentioned some of these questions regarding wheat and corn yields. We already have cooperatives which have achieved more than 12,000 kg of wheat per hectare. We have a greater number of units with more than 10,000 kg. This is why the targets of the new agrarian revolution have to start from the top; the same applies to research and to other activities.

Second, it is necessary to move to the thorough preparation of fall sowing by completing plowing operations on schedule and preparing the land in accordance with the requirements of agricultural sciences and planned norms. Sowing operations have to be carried out on schedule, so that we are able to complete sowing in hill areas by at least 1 October, and in other parts by 10 October.

This year has demonstrated that, if all areas of our country observe the technologies, plowing operations and the preparation of land, density in sowing operations, and the other requirements, all units are able to achieve more than 8,000 kg of grain yields per hectare. However, next year's goals have to be higher. We have to exceed the 8,000 kg of barley, the more than 9,000 kg of wheat, and we have to increase the number of cooperatives which have achieved more than 12,000 kg of wheat and the number of those which have achieved more than 10,000 kg of barley. Next year we have to have counties with yields of more than 10,000 kg of wheat.

This year only Braila County achieved more than 9,000 kg of wheat. Within this framework I also want to congratulate all working people in agriculture, cooperatives members, and specialists on these positive results. (applause, cheers, chants)

Certainly, I have extended congratulations to all people, but I want to repeat that now I convey congratulations to all counties and units with large yields. Olt County, which normally ranks first, ranks second with yields of 8,600 kg. I hope that next year it will harvest 10,000 kg in order to demonstrate that it is, indeed, struggling for the first place. Certainly, comrades, this possibility is open for all counties and all units.

As a matter of fact, the future goals of the new agrarian revolution in the coming 5-year plan must be yields in excess of 10,000-12,000 kg of wheat, barley, oats, and rice per hectare, and during the 5-year plan taking us up to the year 2000 we have to come close to some 15,000 kg. We have the necessary conditions and we must do all we can in this respect, comrades. (applause)

In accordance with all this, all units and all counties must perform all operations under the best of conditions, so that we will be able to set a lasting basis for next year's yields. It is necessary to carry out fall plowing on schedule and under the best of conditions; there should be no hectare on which the planned operations have not been carried out, including deep plowing operations of 60-70 cm on at least 1.5 million hectares.

The lands and areas where spring sowing operations will take place have to be established this year, so that preparation work can take into consideration the requirements of each plant. I do not want to refer to operations needed for spring crops, because we will discuss them during the end-of-year meeting, as we always do.

However, we have to bear in mind that next year—in the case of spring crops—we have to achieve much larger yields than this year and, in the case of corn, we have to achieve more than 30 tonnes of corn cobs per hectare on irrigated areas.

I want to draw attention to the fact that all necessary measures have to be taken to implement the programs in the animal breeding sector, both regarding the numbers of livestock and the outputs of milk, meat, wool, eggs, and other produce. We have to ensure a thorough preparation for the winter by ensuring the necessary fodder, water, and everything that is needed for the winter in order to secure proper conditions for the development of the animal breeding sector.

Decisive measures are also necessary to put greater order into the judicious use of land, so that not a single square meter is left untilled and so that the necessary irrigation and land improvement operations are carried out, so as to increase the fertility of lands in general. It is also necessary to pay greater attention to the scientific research, and to increasing the role of science in implementing the goals of the new agrarian revolution. We have achieved positive results. However, we have to increase our efforts to obtain seeds characterized by greater productivity, greater resistance to frost and drought, and by a shorter growth period.

We have to achieve such varieties of plants in all areas so as to shorten the growth period by up to 30-40 days, so that we are able to carry out sowing operations earlier in order to achieve better and more secure crops. We have, indeed, achieved positive results. A great number of new varieties have been created, but we have numerous possibilities. I want to especially congratulate the research workers of Fundulea and from all research stations for the results achieved and to draw their attention to the fact that the program they have proposed to implement should be viewed as a minimal program and has to be implemented in just a few years. Only in this way will research keep abreast of the requirements of the agrarian revolution and the process of building socialism and communism. (applause)

Measures to perfect technologies are also necessary. We have to improve the density in sowing and harvesting operations. We have to modernize vineyards and orchards in the sense of increasing the density of plants per hectare and introducing varieties characterized by great productivity to vigorously increase yields. In the field of vegetable growing we have to achieve more productive, earlier, and faster-growing vegetables characterized by great productivity.

Therefore, in vegetable growing, although important steps have been taken, we are at the beginning of the new agrarian revolution. If we have, indeed, achieved the grain yields that mark a triumph of the new agrarian revolution, in vegetable growing we must do all we can so that next year will mark considerable progress and a decisive step in meeting the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, so that we not only have large vegetable yields—which we have this year as well—but we also mark a vigorous increase in outputs thus enabling us to increase varieties, make better use of lands, which, as I have said cannot be increased and therefore we have to increase outputs.

I believe that vegetable growers, all counties, and all agricultural units will pledge to achieve yields next year which are at least double what has been harvested in vegetable growing this year. (applause)

At the same time, it is necessary to improve the activity in fish farming, silkworm farming, and beekeeping next year. Special attention has to be paid to the problem of improving education of all grades, beginning with agricultural and animal breeding instruction, and with linking it much more closely to practice and to the current requirements of agriculture.

Let us improve the standard of secondary and vocational education and raise the level of knowledge of all people who work in agriculture, and of all the peasantry, because only a peasantry and people armed with great knowledge in all areas, including the modern area of biology and genetics, will be able to achieve increasingly important results in agriculture.

Bearing in mind that as of next year we will give general application to the 12-grade educational system, particular conditions are being created to improve the general standard of culture of all our people, so that side by side with the intellectual workers we will have an intellectual peasantry and cooperative members with a high professional and scientific training, who constitute a guarantee for achieving the new agrarian revolution and safeguarding our homeland's progress in general.

Let us ensure that, together with and in close unity with the workers class and the intelligentsia, the peasantry should become an even stronger force in our society and in the construction of socialism and communism in Romania. (cheers, chants)

Dear comrades, in order to commendably fulfill our agricultural development targets, it is necessary to improve and perfect the activity of production cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises, and agricultural machinery stations as well as of their management councils, working people's councils, and general meetings. Agricultural workers and cooperative members should take responsible steps, in their capacity as owners, producers, and end-users, to ensure the smooth unfolding of the entire activity in agriculture and to properly prepare all operations, because only thus will the units be able to achieve an ever higher level of production, thus ensuring ever greater incomes for their cooperative members and making a greater contribution to the overall flourishing of the country.

Let us broadly develop the existing democratic framework in agriculture and ensure that all decisions reflect the will of general meetings and of cooperative members and working people in various sectors, and satisfy the requirements of the new agrarian revolution in all respects. Likewise, it is necessary to improve the activity of county and central agricultural bodies and to increase their responsibility in running the entire activity in agriculture, in keeping with requirements to increase agricultural production and to practice the most modern agriculture. In this respect, it is also necessary to improve the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, of the State Agriculture Department and other sectors, as well as the activity of the National Council for Agriculture, in order to coordinate the overall work and pool the efforts of all working people in agriculture, all cooperative workers, and the entire peasantry, with a view to attaining the goal of agricultural expansion, in accordance with the requirements of the next 5-year plan and the future requirements up to the year 2000.

We should increase the responsibility of all agricultural experts and cadres, who must always work in a spirit of great exactingness and in close connection with all working people and cooperative workers. As a matter of fact, comrades, I would like to repeat what I have emphasized on several other occasions in the past, namely that the center of the activity of cadres from the ministry and various county bodies should be moved to the units themselves, thus eliminating bureaucratic forms and formalism. One must realize that agriculture cannot be done with papers, in offices, but rather with the workers and peasants, in the cooperatives and state enterprises themselves. Only thus will agricultural management be truly good, management that works in a revolutionary spirit. (cheers, chants)

The various sections of our plenary meeting also examined the activity of other sectors. I just want to point out the need to take all steps to fulfill our food industry programs concerning the good and superior processing of agricultural produce, in order to raise the extraction coefficient of edible oil, sugar, and other products, to increase the overall quality of all products, and to ensure a radical improvement in the entire activity in all branches of the food industry. In general, the requirements set for our agriculture are also valid for all food industry sectors. I would particularly like to draw attention to the need for the units of the Ministry of Food Industry to contract for and take delivery of animal and agricultural produce on schedule, in accordance with the provisions of development programs for this sector. Likewise, we should also improve activities in forestry by giving priority to implementing the programs on the expansion, preservation, and protection of forestry stocks, to achieving the required density per hectare and growth of wood stocks, to ensuring the best species for the national economy, and to appropriately utilizing forest fruits and other important products of this important sector of activity.

When I talked about fish breeding, I referred to overall aspects in general, without wishing to go into details now. However, we intend to hold a special meeting on fish breeding, as we have more than 500,000 hectares which do not yield adequate results in this respect. From such an area, we can and should obtain 5-600,000 tonnes of fish, thus supplying the people with a large quantity of the required fish. All of you should think about this matter, because we will hold such a meeting next fall and, as of next year, we must achieve a radical change in this respect, and in fish breeding in general, in order to strongly increase the production of fish. This also applies to silviculture, that is to the waters under the jurisdiction of forestry bodies. Likewise, the Committee for Waters should also take appropriate steps to fulfill its tasks in properly administering and preserving the water, in accordance with the provisions of the recently adopted law. Let us ensure that all sectors belonging to the National Council for Agriculture improve their activity and take steps to modernize and raise the level of their entire work, on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, so as to increase their contribution to the country's overall development.

In this respect, all managerial councils should take steps to improve overall management and strengthen ties with lower units, to instill a high spirit of revolutionary responsibility in all spheres of activity. At the same time, one should pay greater attention to commendably organizing, taking over, and storing the crops without losses. Whenever required, we should build appropriate storage stations, in order to properly deposit the entire crop. One should ensure the smooth delivery of produce by state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, as well as by cooperative members, peasants, and all peasantry, so that they can contribute with more agricultural and food products to the self-supply and state stocks. In accordance with the country's laws, the people's councils bear full responsibility for the smooth development of the entire activity in their respective commune, town, or county. Regardless of the form of ownership, the communal or town people's council is responsible for ensuring that the entire agricultural area is properly worked and that all agricultural operations are commendably performed. All people's councils should take their law-stipulated prerogatives more seriously.

In accordance with the provisions of the program directive, we will have to immediately proceed to working out socioeconomic programs for each commune, town, and county, so that they are all finalized and approved by next October. This will strongly contribute to enhancing the self-management, self-administration, and self-financing principle. I repeat, the commune's program covers both the state-owned property and the cooperative property. The county people's council is responsible for the sowing of the entire county area, for the gathering of adequate crops, and for the performance of all operations, in accordance with plan provisions. The goal is for each commune to obtain a vegetable production of at least 50-55,000 lei per arable hectare and at least 35-40,000 lei per agricultural hectare.

Comrades, I am stressing all this because, I repeat, a commune's development program must cover the entire activity in the respective commune. Likewise, it is necessary to expand industrial activities, particularly the small-scale industry, within the framework of the cooperatives themselves or the people's councils, so that each commune should strongly expand such activities during the current 5-year period, with a view to ensuring that some 20-25 percent of the incomes of its cooperative members derives from industrial activities and services. In accordance with the provisions of our socioeconomic development programs, we will also have to develop all kinds of cooperation and association forms in hilly and mountaineous areas, so that the entire activity of agricultural development can be covered and managed in a concerted manner, proceeding from the fact that the entire agriculture is the property of the whole nation and must ensure ever better crops for all the people.

This—along with the measures for the overall modernization and systematization of the communes—will be a very important factor for generally raising the development level of the village and peasantry and for drawing closer the working and living conditions in communes and villages to those prevailing in towns. Let us ensure that agriculture can make a decisive contribution to modernizing and raising the overall socioeconomic level of communes and, I repeat, let us ensure that the villages and our agriculture can make a greater contribution to the fatherland's general progress and the successful construction of socialism and communism. (cheers, chants)

As I have already said, the towns and counties should also work out their own socioeconomic development programs by next October, by taking into account the socioeconomic development requirements of each locality and county. In fulfilling the important tasks arising from this year's and next year's plans and from the long-term program up to 1995, 2000, and 2010, the party bodies and organizations should continuously improve their activity, in view of their role as leading political force, which presupposes the pooling of the whole nation's efforts into a single direction, namely the successful construction of socialism and communism. In close unity with all citizens from all localities, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the party should ensure the participation of all working people in implementing the fatherland's socioeconomic development programs. As I have often said in the past, the leading political role of the party and the party bodies does not mean having special rights, but rather higher responsibilities in implementing the party policy; it also means that the party and Communists must work in such a way as to honorably fulfill the trust put into them by the whole nation to lead the people toward the most just system in the world, communism, toward the golden dream of mankind. (cheers, chants)

Let us never forget that there is no and cannot be a more noble and more supreme goal for our party and one of its members than the goal of always serving the cause of the whole nation, the people, or working in close unity with the people for socialism and communism, and of doing everything to improve the general standard of our homeland's development, the standard of living of our people, and strengthening the independence, sovereignty, and freedom of Romania. (cheers, chants)

As I emphasized at the latest plenum of the party Central Committee, it is necessary to pay greater attention to the political-educational activity of developing the revolutionary awareness of the whole nation, of all people active in agriculture, and of the people in all areas of activity. Along with the development of education and raising the standard of professional and specialized training, we must also raise the general level of revolutionary awareness, so that under any circumstances each citizen of our state will act with great responsibility to safeguard the general interests of our people; this means that the interest of each person can be safeguarded only in close accordance with the general interests of the people and of the whole nation. Let us do all we can so that each citizen of our homeland will work toward complete unity with all the other sons of the state with a high revolutionary awareness. We are firmly convinced that it lies in the power of our people to implement the excellent provisions for our future development. Let us make sure that our homeland's agriculture will also yield increasingly important results and that it will always play an important role in our homeland's development in general by proceeding from the fact that both industry and agriculture form a concerted whole without which we will not be able to ensure our homeland's progress, the people's well-being, and the victory of socialism and communism. (cheers, chants)

Dear comrades, in fulfilling the goals of our homeland's development and of achieving the new agrarian revolution, our people, the peasantry, and all working people are also making a particularly important contribution to our country's international policy of peace and cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system.

I do not want to talk at length about international problems, because I discussed them extensively at the Central Committee plenum. I only want to emphasize that our people are determined to do all they can to contribute to the settlement of the complex and serious problems of today. Socialist Romania will do all it can, as it has done so far, to achieve genuine disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to completely eliminate nuclear weapons, and to substantially reduce conventional weapons. We believe that disarmament is a vital requirement for the present and future of all nations in the world and for the very existence of humanity, and we will do all we can to contribute to achieving a world without weapons and without wars. (cheers, chants)

We firmly advocate the achievement of disarmament, security, and cooperation; we advocate a Europe of freedom and of independent nations which will work in

complete unity for socioeconomic development. We advocate the achievement in the Balkans of a zone without nuclear and chemical weapons, and without foreign military bases, and a region of equal and peaceful cooperation among all nations in the Balkans.

Generally speaking, we believe that everything must be done to solve the serious problems in various parts of the world through negotiations and to renounce the use or threat of force. We believe that each government has to work with great responsibility to ensure the resolute observance of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and observance of each people's right to choose its development road independently and without any outside interference.

We are firmly against any attempts by imperialist circles to destabilize some socialist countries and to promote a policy of interference and of undermining socialism. All this is at variance with the UN Charter and with international norms and has to be rejected resolutely. (cheers, chants)

Romania is at the side of the developing countries with all its might. We firmly advocate an international conference to solve the serious problems of the Third World, of underdevelopment. It is known that the situation of the developing countries has constantly deteriorated in this 10-year period, that hundreds of billions of dollars in these countries have gone to imperialist circles, to rich countries.

We advocate a global solution to the foreign debt problem of the Third World countries and a new world economic order that will ensure new relations among all states based on equality and mutual advantage in order to permit a more rapid progress of the developing countries and the stability and progress of all nations in the world. Such a policy is in keeping with the interests of equal development and of international cooperation among all nations in the world, and it is in keeping with achieving a better and more just world. (cheers, chants)

Bearing in mind the complex and serious problems of the present-day world, we advocate the participation of all states, irrespective of size or social system, in solving them. We especially believe that appropriate conditions have to be ensured for the participation of the small- and medium-sized countries, of developing and nonaligned countries in solving these problems. We also advocate the enhancement of the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in a comprehensive and democratic solution of the serious problems of today in the interests of all peoples.

We are firmly convinced that by working in complete unity, the realistic and progressive forces, and peoples everywhere are able to bring about a change in the international activity and political life; they are able to bring about a new thinking and new political action that will guarantee the settlement of the serious problems and disarmament, peace, and a new world economic order. We are firmly determined to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all political and realistic forces, and with peoples everywhere in the belief that this is in keeping with the interests of both our people and with those of the peoples throughout the world. (applause)

Dear comrades, in conclusion once again I want to emphasize the importance of the plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture which has adopted particular decisions regarding agriculture and future development programs. Indeed, we can look with pride to what we have achieved in the years of socialist construction, in the 40 years ever since we embarked on the road of socialist agriculture. All this has to give an impetus to perfecting our activities in all areas. Let each of us work with the firm determination to unflinchingly meet the requirements of the new agrarian revolution in all areas and the achievements of science and technology; and let us work under any circumstances in a revolutionary spirit, to ensure a constant increase in outputs and an improvement in the standard of living of the peasantry and of all our nation in general. This has to be a constant guide in work for all those who are active in agriculture. (cheers, chants)

Once again I want to emphasize that we have to do all we can to harvest this year's crops under the best conditions, so that each county and each unit is able to come to the 14th RCP Congress with the best results ever, and so that we can say, on the basis of facts, that by the time of the 14th RCP Congress we had fulfilled the provisions for the year 2000. We are able to do this, and in the coming months we have to work toward this. (cheers, chants)

No one should think that if he has achieved the current goals of the new agrarian revolution there will be no other such goals in the future. One of our people's saying reads: Heroes have been, heroes still exist, and heroes will be as long as there is a Romanian nation. (applause, chants)

We must work in such a way that next year and in the future we will always have new heroes who, by serving the party, the people, and socialism, will always work as revolutionary and heroes who know how to raise our people to ever higher pinnacles, to communism. (cheers, chants)

I am fully convinced that all units and all those present at the session, and all agricultural workers will work in this spirit in the months to come. With this conviction I wish all of you, all peasantry, and all working people in agriculture ever greater achievements in all areas, much good health and great happiness. (cheers, chants)

Ceausescu Interviewed by Turkish Paper

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["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Interview" to the Turkish daily TERCUMAN in Neptun on 26 July]

[Text] Question: Mr President, you have been leading Romania for many years. Would you assess your country's relations with Turkey over this period? How do you see the future development prospects of the Romanian-Turkish cooperation and in what domains?

Answer: The relations between Romania and Turkey can be assessed as good. They have made steady progress in every domain. I would particularly like to mention with great satisfaction the development of the economic, technological, scientific and cultural relations between our countries. I would also like to mention the meetings between the two countries' leaders—between myself and the president of Turkey—which I think have had an important role in the general development of the cooperation between our countries. Let me also mention the meetings between the two countries' prime ministers, ministers and businessmen.

Although Romania and Turkey belong to different military blocs, our stands on important world issues are similar and we work toward their settlement in the interests of peace, of cooperation among all nations of the world. Considering the current level of relations between Romania and Turkey and starting from Romania's socioeconomic development targets, I think we have great possibilities at hand to expand our cooperation—in the economic, technological, scientific and in many other domains—to both countries' advantage.

Question: Romania has a vast modernization program, especially for the rural milieu. Would you, Mr President, describe this program for our readers as well as how it will be implemented in the years ahead.

Answer: This year Romania celebrates the 45th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation. For almost a year we have debated in the party and with the whole people the current development stage of the Romanian socialist society. We can say that Romania has grown from a poorly developed agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian socialist country, with a modern industry in full progress, with socialist agriculture that has recorded very good results.

In order to demonstrate what I have said I can show that Romania's industrial output this year is 135 times larger than in 1945, the farm production—10-fold larger, and the national income—over 40-fold larger. Correspondingly, these successes have allowed for the earmarking of huge funds for socioeconomic development and the carrying through of a vast program of construction, for industry, agriculture, for education, health, science and culture. This has equally allowed for the carrying through of a vast housing program that has led in fact to the complete transformation of the country. Over 80 percent of the urban population lives in new homes now. Likewise, the villages, the communes have powerfully developed, considering the program and general orientation of distributing the productive forces as well as social units all over the country.

All this has ensured the continued raising of the people's living standard materially and spiritually—which is in fact the ultimate goal of our party's policy, the gist of the multilaterally developed socialist society which we build in Romania. Everything we do is with the people and for the people.

We have started—especially after the party's Ninth Congress in 1965—from the fact that we build socialism in our country's specific conditions, giving up set patterns, "models," applying the objective laws and the principles of scientific socialism to the realities in Romania. In this connection I would like to stress the constant preoccupation with the development of the socialist property—in the form of the whole people's and the cooperative property—that ensures the harmonious development of the whole economy. As a matter of fact the capital assets have grown more than 10-fold in this period.

Considering the current development stage of the Romanian socialist society, we have worked out the program directives of our homeland's future development until the year 2000 and, in some domains by 2010, which is currently debated with the whole party and people and is to be submitted for approval to the 14th congress of the party due at the end of this year. In this program we start from the necessity to continue the development of the productive forces, of industry, agriculture—as basic branches of the Romanian economy—and of the other branches of activity accordingly. We intend to give a place of honor to the intensive development of all branches of activity, to their updating and organization based on the most advanced science and technology. Although the Romanian industry is young in a way, bearing in mind the tremendous gains of science and technology, we think we have to permanently take care of modernization and of the application of the latest gains of science and technology to every domain.

As a matter of fact, we think we must do everything possible for the powerful development of scientific research, of education, ensuring the training of cadres for all domains of activity and the raising of the whole nation's general level of culture. To this end, all young people will be encompassed in the 12-year compulsory schooling program starting next year. By 2000 we plan to attain a high level of scientific, technological and cultural development, to have our working class turned into an intellectual working class with a high level of scientific and technical knowledge based on the 12-year education and on courses to improve and raise the general level of qualification.

We also intend to continue the policy of development of the social sectors and settle the housing issue in towns and cities by 1995. Equally, we mean to ensure in all rural settlements dwellings similar to those built in towns for workers, experts and teaching staff. Also, we want the commune residents to improve their houses, both on their own and with state aid so as to raise the general standard of living in villages also in point of housing.

In our whole activity for the country's development we want to deepen the principles of self-management, self-administration of all localities—both of towns and of communes. We work for the powerful development of the agricultural activity in communes but also for the development of certain industrial activities. We also work to ensure the best conditions—corresponding to those in towns—for instruction, for people's health, for educative and cultural activities, for meeting other economic and social requirements, that should ensure the raising of the level of civilization of all inhabitants. We start from the fact that commune residents too, must be able to benefit from all the gains of civilization and we do everything possible in order to bring the living standard of the rural localities closer to that in towns. We think it is only in this way that we will ensure the building of a society of justice and equality that should offer all its members fine living conditions in every respect.

These are the orientations for the modernization, organization and improvement of our activity in all domains of activity and they make up a unitary whole in Romania's socialist development.

Question: Mr President, what are the major issues of the world today? How do you see their settlement?

Answer: We live in an era of deep worldwide changes. The world is changing and—in many respects—it is changing very fast. But unfortunately many contradictions remain, especially in the old policy of inequality and domination of the big imperialist powers over the big majority of peoples.

We think that the current world situation can be characterized as very complex and also grave. True, certain steps have been taken toward detente in recent years. There have been negotiations on disarmament. An accord between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range missiles has been achieved. But this is only a little drop in the ocean of nuclear weapons and of weapons in general, since the nuclear weapons that exist can destroy the whole of mankind several times over. Right now NATO discusses the modernization of short-range and tactical nuclear missiles which means to increase at least four times their destructive power.

Not only would the effect of the accord between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range missiles be offset if these measures were applied, but a force several times bigger than that of the medium-range weapons would be created that can destroy mankind. That is why we cannot be content at all or rest assured.

The decision to continue the "nuclear deterrence" policy was affirmed at the recent NATO meeting and at the Paris meeting of the rich seven capitalist countries, meaning that the necessary conclusions regarding the renunciation of the policy of strength failed to be drawn and that there is still a long way to a new thinking and a new policy. The arms race continues too. And so does the researches related to the so-called star wars.

That is why the most important issue of our age is to halt the arms race, pass on to the achievement of accords on the concrete elimination of nuclear weapons by 2000, of adequate accords on the elimination of chemical weapons—in close association with the elimination of the nuclear weapons—as well as to the conclusion of adequate accords at the Vienna negotiations on conventional weapons.

We think all these negotiations should not result in token measures but in a radical reduction of these weapons under adequate international control.

Likewise, action should be taken for the settlement of all interstate disputes by negotiations only.

Another very grave issue is underdevelopment, the world's division into a small group of rich countries and a big majority of the world's states that live in poverty. It is well known that the condition of developing countries has worsened in this decade during which they have grown poorer. Their foreign debt has mounted to $1.3 million, while tens of billions of dollars go annually from the developing countries to the developed ones. A team of economists have recently shown in Paris that about $280 billion have been accumulated by the rich countries from the poor countries since 1982.

That is why, along with the disarmament issues, the issues of underdevelopment and of building new world economic relations are vital issues for mankind. There can be no stable economy, no equitable relations among people unless both the issues of development and those of underdevelopment are settled.

Likewise, there are many other important issues like the ecological ones—the environmental issues—that worry and must worry all peoples today. The policy that has very gravely affected the ecological situation, the environment, and that endangers mankind's life and future must be stopped.

To this I should add the grave issues in the developed countries, like unemployment, the fact that 20-30 percent of the young people do not have secure jobs; the increase in poverty while a small number of rich people

accrue tremendous riches; the growing number of homeless and hence social debasement, the mounting crime, drug addiction and so many other facts.

But, I repeat, the fundamental issues that must concern us are first of all disarmament and underdevelopment. These issues cannot be settled by a few countries alone. All states, and the small and medium-sized countries first of all, should most resolutely commit themselves to the struggle for the settlement of these issues. The United Nations and other international organizations should play a greater role in their settlement.

As for underdevelopment, we are for an international conference participated in by developing countries and rich countries alike, so as to ensure the joint settlement of these issues, including the developing countries' foreign debts and the establishment of new principles of economic relations based on equality and mutual advantage. The more we manage to induce the endorsement of realistic decisions on these matters the better the conditions for the overcoming of the current difficulties, for economic stability, for all peoples to have ensured conditions of independent socio-economic development.

Question: Allow me, dear Mr President, to join those who stress that your personality is well known all over the world. I am very pleased to be able to tell you that your answers give me the opportunity to find out once more that you really know well and in depth all the issues worrying mankind today. Starting from this assessment, I would like to know your thoughts about the fact that lately in some socialist countries people have been preoccupied with the improvement of the socialist society and management. How does Romania assess these preoccupations?

Answer: I would like to mention that as a whole the socialist countries have scored important achievements in socioeconomic development. Starting from realities in Romania, but also in other countries, it can be said that life demonstrates that when peoples adopt a way of development that should eliminate social inequalities, great possibilities are created for economic and social progress.

But socialism too—just like other social systems, past and present—must permanently take account of the new gains of science and technology, continuously improve its forms of organization, in every domain—including the methods of governing society.

As far as Romania is concerned, it has considered that the development of socialist democracy and the creation of new democratic bodies of working people are a vital necessity for the provision of conditions of building socialism with the people and for the people. No doubt, we have attached great importance to parliament—or the Grand National Assembly. Its very composition is new, as it is made up of workers, peasants, intellectuals and other categories of working people. Several nominations are made for one seat. And the same applies to the county, town and commune people's councils.

But we have considered and still consider it necessary to create new bodies--the councils of working people—in all units; in industry over 30 percent of their membership are workers. Sure, there are peasants in agriculture, there are intellectuals or other categories of working people in instruction, scientific and other units. But we have tried to ensure the participation of a certain number of workers in such councils as well, since the working class comprises the large majority of the population in our society and it therefore also has to assume an important role in governing the society. But, I repeat, we have equally ensured the adequate participation of all categories of working people in the management of all sectors of activity.

Likewise, we have created bodies at a national level. In every 5 years there is a congress of working people—participated in by 11,000 people, a congress of agriculture, it too, participated in by 11,000 people, a congress of science and education, participated in by 7,000 people and a congress of education and culture, participated in by 5,500 people. All these congresses elect standing bodies—broadly representative national councils.

There are also mass and public organizations in all domains, as well as the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, set up 10 years ago, that enrolls citizens who are not in the Communist Party's membership. This organization currently has a membership of over 4 million, which is more than the Communist Party has. All these organizations recognize however the leading political role of the Communist Party. And this because—by its whole activity—the party has demonstrated that it works in the interests of the whole nation, for securing the whole people's welfare, independence and sovereignty.

I have mentioned all this because we think that what is being done in some socialist countries means preoccupations for the improvement of the forms of management.

I want to be very clearly understood—there are also some phenomena which we consider as wrong, but we start from the fact that every party, every people must adequately settle its economic development path. The improvement of the forms of management, democratization are a permanent necessity in socialism as well, for we have always to take account of the new conditions, of the development of science, technology, of culture, to find better forms of governing the society. But I think this means to go forward not backward. The theses regarding the privatization, meaning a return to the capitalist forms of ownership, are not only not fit to open progress prospects but, as assessed even by some newspapers in the developed capitalist countries, they will take the society back, to capitalism.

But we look with confidence to the future and think that the parties in the respective countries, the people—the working class first of all—will know how to preserve, to consolidate the achievements and ensure the development of the socialist society in adequate forms, that meet realities in every country but that entail a society of justice and equity among citizens, that should exclude oppression and inequality.

As far as we are concerned, it is in this spirit that we have elaborated the documents I have mentioned regarding Romania's future development and we firmly believe that the future belongs to a more just and better world where socialism will stand out as the system that gives mankind a new perspective of progress.

Question: Since you are well known for giving special attention to the achievement of a climate of peace and security in the Balkans, we would like to know whether there may be, in your opinion, genuine cooperation in this region. What should be done to this end?

Answer: True, Romania's activity for developing its collaboration with other states and preserving peace in Europe attaches special attention to the problems of peace and security in the Balkans. My country's policy firmly supports the region's transformation into a zone free of nuclear weapons, foreign military bases and chemical arms, a zone that should provide for broad collaboration between all peoples here in behalf of economic and social development, and for close friendship between them.

As a matter of truth, there still are a number of problems between different states in the Balkans. However, our opinion is that they should be neither dramatized nor exaggerated. The point to start from should be that any country in the Balkans, like anywhere in the world, must settle its problems freely and independently, that the only judge of whether a problem is solved correctly or not is that country's people.

So I think that the steps taken in the last few years by holding meetings, including at the level of foreign ministers or in the economic field should continue. We would like the Balkan countries to surmount certain problems between them, to let, if we could say so, these problems be solved while developing cooperation and friendship between them. It is beyond doubt that they will find good solutions. Even though the countries in the Balkans, except for Yugoslavia which does not belong to any bloc, are members of two antagonistic military blocs, to search for the paths of understanding and collaboration meets their interests.

Much could be done as concerns economic collaboration, collaboration in the field of transport, science and technique. The Balkan countries can solve together a lot of problems. There are many problems connected to the environment and, bearing in mind that we have to take an active part in the process of disarmament and in the transformation of our region into a zone of peace, surely as part of the general process of disarmament at a world level, we are for taking steps in this direction.

Considering that Romania has good relations with all the Balkan countries, we would like and are determined to do all we can in order to contribute to the further development of our collaboration which may set an example of relations between neighbours irrespective of the fact that they have different social systems.

Question: Romania and you, Mr President, have been carrying on a sustained activity for peace in the Middle East. Do you think there is a greater chance for achieving peace in that so hard-tried region?

Answer: Romania has always spoken up for the exclusively negotiated settlement of litigious issues. Such is the spirit in which we have acted also with respect to the Middle East problems. Our starting point is the necessity for a political solution which should secure the Palestinian people's righ to self-determination and creation of an independent state of its own. In a way, we, too, contributed to the attainment of some goals connected to the solution of the problems in the region, such as the making of peace between Egypt and Israel.

We strongly speak up for an international conference on the Middle East which should be attended by all the countries concerned, including the PLO, the newly created Palestinian state, as well as Israel. In our opinion conditions now are auspicious for such a conference and no effort should be spared to this end.

We have always declared for the cessation of the Iraq-Iran war. We welcomed the end of fighting and hold that every effort should be exerted in coming to an overall solution, to lasting peace as fast as possible.

This answers not only the two countries' interests, but those of all Mideast countries, Turkey's too which is a neighbor of both of them, as well as Romania's. I say this thinking not only of our general policy, but also of the close links my country was with those countries, and with the Middle East, through all its activity.

Question: Since your preoccupation with the role of small and medium-sized countries in the settlement of international issues is known to us, we would like to learn the opinion of Your Excellency on the role that Turkey may play in the Middle East peace process, in building links between that region and the Western countries.

Answer: True, Romania declares consistently that all states of the world regardless of size and social system, should take part in the settlement of the world's complex problems. In particular, we hold that small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries should participate much more actively in the settlement of complex international issues. To this end, we are of

the opinion that the principles of full equality, observance of independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage should be promoted in the relations among states in the utmost firmness.

We ought to do all we can so that the United Nations, other international bodies play a greater part in world affairs. As for myself, I think every necessary effort should be mounted with a view to attaining the objectives of security, disarmament and cooperation in Europe, in agreement with the Helsinki documents.

Romania and Turkey are directly interested in the broad development of relations among the European countries, in overcoming of various existing barriers and in achieving a united Europe of free, independent nations having equal rights, on the basis of diversity of social systems. We are against supernational bodies. To our mind, the existence of independent nations will constitute for a long time to come the basis of human development.

I consider that the Middle East problems, Turkey's and other states' contribution to the making of peace should also be regarded in this spirit. In our view, Turkey can really play a significant role and help build peace in the Middle East which will consolidate sensibly the conditions of independent development of the peoples in the Middle East, Turkey's too.

Still, I stress once again, it is necessary to act so that the point of departure should always be the observance of independence and non-interference in internal affairs, and the achievement in the Middle East, in the Balkans, and in Europe of a collaboration allowing each nation to progress.

Finally, I would like to extend to your readers, to the friendly people of Turkey, my wishes of new achievements in its socioeconomic development, of well-being and happiness.

Andrei, Toma Meet Jordanian Minister of Youth

AU1408181189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/8/1989—On August 14, Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of Romania, received 'Awad M. Khulayfat, minister of youth and sports of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, now on a visit to Romania.

On the occasion, the guest conveyed the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of King Husayn Ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Reference was made to questions regarding the development of the Romanian-Jordanian bilateral relations.

The reception was attended by Ioan Toma, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, minister of Youth.

Present was Yasim Istanbuli, Jordan's ambassador to Bucharest.

Romanian Rights Expert Said Under House Arrest

AU1308151289 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 12-13 Aug 89 p 3

[Pierre Simonitsch report: "Ceausescu Destroys the People's Soul"]

[Text] Geneva—"I consider it my duty to inform you that I have been kept as a prisoner under unprecedented terror since 1986, and my wife's life and that of my son are also in danger," Professor Dumitru Mazilu writes in a call for help to the highest UN bodies. Mazilu had been asked by the UN Human Rights Commission to prepare a report on "Human Rights and Youth in All Countries." The idea comes from Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu's son Nicu. However, the author of the report who was appointed by the United Nations Organization has been under strict house arrest since May 1986.

In the 14-page letter, which was written with invisible ink and which was handed to the recipient by a tourist, Mazilu expounds the reasons for his captivity: "The Romanian authorities have taken all kinds of steps to prevent me from writing and submitting my report, since I made it clear that I would write the truth on the situation in all countries, including my own.

Mazilu describes in detail the circumstances of his imprisonment in his own apartment in Bucharest, and the way he and his family are intimidated. His telephone line was cut after he had succeeded once again in calling the UN Human Rights Center in Geneva in May 1988. His correspondence with the United Nations Organization was seized. More than 30 policemen have been employed to guard him around the clock. He lost his job in the Foreign Ministry and all honorary posts. A policeman in front of the door hinders him from leaving his apartment.

He writes that this policeman threatened to kill him and said that he was ordered by his superiors "to kill Mazilu as soon as possible." After that, according to his letter, Mazilu also received anonymous warnings to "obey" the authorities. Otherwise, he would have to die.

Mazilu, who has meanwhile been replaced at the UN Human Rights Commission with the Romanian diplomat Ion Diaconu who is loyal to the regime, describes himself as "a hostage in his own country." He says that Ceausescu's policy leads to "the destruction of the people's soul, with horrible consequences for the younger generation's life."

The UN Organization has made numerous fruitless demarches to liberate its human rights expert who according to the rules has the obligation to exercise judgment in a way that is independent of the government's position.

Last year, the Human Rights Commission appointed the Swiss Joseph Voyame as its special reporter on the situation in Romania; however, he was refused entry by the Bucharest government. Mazilu's successor at the Human Rights Commission's current session in Geneva speaks about "distortions" regarding the situation in his country, and deplores the violation of secrecy of the UN body's discussions. Diaconu demanded that no testimony on Romania can be taken notice of without a counterrepresentation by the government.

Navy Day Meeting Cables Greetings to Ceausescu

AU1008121089 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Aug 89 p 5

["Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by Participants in the Festive Meeting Devoted to Navy Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania," held on 6 August in Constanta]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces: In complete unity of thought and feeling with all the fatherland's sailors and the entire Army, the participants in the festive meeting devoted to Navy Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania are expressing sentiments of profound love and high regard for our glorious party and for you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, ardent patriot, brilliant founder of modern Socialist Romania, and prominent personality of the international life, who have served and continue to serve with boundless devotion the interests of the Romanian nation and the cause of socialism, communism, progress, and peace in the world.

In an atmosphere of great creative ardor generated by the discussion of the 14th RCP Congress documents, the Navy totally endorses your reelection, at the great forum of Romanian Communists, to the supreme party position and express profound gratitude for everything you have done and are doing for the people's well-being and happiness, for the glory and greatness of Socialist Romania, for the great achievements of the most fruitful period in the fatherland's millenia-old history, the Nicolae Ceausescu era.

Proud of being part of this glorious period, we are experiencing full satisfaction and joy at the fact that everything achieved by our nation in the 24 years since the Ninth RCP Congress derives from your prodigious and vast theoretical and practical activity, which has opened up new horizons in all spheres of our material and intellectual life and has unleashed and dynamized the creative energies of the masses in the revolutionary process of building socialism and communism in Romania.

For your constant attention to developing the shipbuilding industry at a high pace, building a sea-going and river fleet endowed with modern Romanian-made vessels and very efficient technically advanced harbor facilities, increasing the Navy's contribution to the fulfillment of domestic economic tasks and the international circulation of goods, and strengthening the fatherland's defense capability, we, the sailors of Socialist Romania respectfully beg you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Party Secretary General, to allow us to wholeheartedly extend to you our warmest and deeply felt gratitude.

At the same time, we express our sentiments of regard and high esteem and appreciation to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, brilliant politician and scholar of world renown, for her outstanding contribution to our great socialist achievements, which have major implications for the current and future evolution of the Romanian Navy and shipbuilding industry and for the development of the Romanian science, education, and culture.

The working visits you paid, together with the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to shipyards, ports, and commercial and military vessels have gone down as memorable points of reference in the chronicle of the Romanian Navy and contributed to constantly raising the combat and political readiness of our Navy's crews.

We report that we are firmly engaged in implementing the tasks, recommendations, and orientations of outstanding importance set out for us, and we will strive to improve the technical facilities of our combat vessels and ceaselessly increase the combat capability of the Navy's units and large units.

Honoring the glorious traditions of struggle by our people and navy, we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that we, all sons of the country, will do our duty under the Navy's flag and will work with communist ardor and devotion to welcome this year's great events—the 45th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 14th RCP Congress—with better results in our combat and political training, by constantly strengthening the combat capability of units and ships and fulfilling the provisions of the Supreme Commander's directive in an exemplary manner, so as to always be ready—when the fatherland and party call us and when you, much esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, order us—to defend, together with the whole nation, the revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] The participants in the festive meeting devoted to Navy Day

Women's National Council Cables Ceausescu
AU1308172689

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 9 August carries on page 5 the 600-word text of a "Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by Participants in the Plenary Meeting of the Women's National Council," held on 8 August in Bucharest. The telegram conveys the "Romanian women's sentiments of great esteem, high regard, boundless devotion, and profound gratitude for our brilliant party-state leader" and also pays "warm and respectful homage" to Elena Ceasuescu, "eminent revlutionary militant and distinguished politician and scholar." In conclusion, the telegram expresses "full satisfaction" with the program-documents of the forthcoming 14th party congress and "total endorsement" for the proposal that Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected party secretary general at that congress.

Senate Accusations 'Do Not Correspond to Facts'

AU1408185389 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 89 p 2

[A. Nenadovic report: "Obstinacy Based on Inexplicable Politicking and Blackmail"]

[Text] New York, 12 Aug—The readers of this paper have been informed about the resolution of the U.S. Senate of 4 August which sharply and freely condemns the Yugoslav Government in order to protect the alleged safety of the "activist of the human rights movement," Dobroslav Paraga. Now, 8 days later, insight into previously unknown details provides an opportunity to present more information about this.

If nothing else, the whole thing appears to be a little bit clearer. This refers to both sides; the initiators or the signatories of this, to put it mildly, unusual accord in senators' views, and the reaction outside the congress or, to be more precise, in President Bush's administration.

According to the initial information from Capitol Hill, the number of initiators was reduced to four senators: Allan Dixon and Paul Simon from Illinois, Ronald Riegle from Michigan, and Jessie Helms from North Carolina. Additional information reveals, however, that by signing the proposed resolution, Edward Kennedy from Massachusetts, one of the most influential senators, also condemned the Yugoslav Government.

Let us recall that the Senate's resolution was adopted literally at the last minute, at the end of the last working day before the summer recess, and let us note that only one senator spoke at that session, Donald Riegle. His speech, which was subsequently published, shows that it does not differ in any way from the content of the resolution.

One could say that the senator from the state of Illinois has followed in the steps of the like-minded senator from the same federal state, Congressman William Lipinski, who spoke about the same topic in the House of Representatives a day earlier. They both virtually described Paraga as the greatest Yugoslav and world fighter for human rights, not hesitating to address the most serious political accusations to Belgrade.

However, among the latest details, the most important are those that refer to the U.S. Government reaction. Formally speaking, especially in view of the division of power to the legislative, executive, and judicial organs, the government cannot be equated with the initiatives and decisions of Congress. According to the same logic, the government cannot be responsible for the Senate's behavior.

In theory this is not disputable, but in reality, especially when it comes to foreign policy, many things are permanently tied, mutually interdependent, and often explicitly set through the agreements between the holders of executive power and the Congress.

In this context, it has not gone unnoticed that the recent adoption of the amendment in both houses of Congress was based to a great extent on the political analyses and assessments of the State Department. A formal link therefore existed.

Of course, it would not be appropriate to claim that direct and indirect coordination between the executive organs and the Congress is the rule from which one could not deviate. Disagreements, sometimes even very sharp and unbridgeable disagreements, are also possible. Moreover, one must not exclude subtle differences even though it may appear from outside that Congress and the government are in full agreement.

There is therefore one practical question: How can one, from the point of view of this collusion and these clashes in the top U.S. establishment, assess the Senate's resolution which subjects Yugoslavia to unfounded political accusations that are unprecedented in our interstate relations? The answer is even more unavoidable considering the fact that not so long ago both sides described these relations as being almost exemplarily good. Is it not logical to assume that neither side can easily accept such political blows?

In other words, is it at all imaginable that the United States Government could in any way stand behind the resolution that the senators have adopted if it cared about the traditionally good relations with its Yugoslav partner, which would lead to them being forced into problems by an obstinacy which is based on politicking and even blackmail? Is it not more logical to expect that it must oppose such pressure for the sake of its own interests?

Until these and similar dilemmas are eliminated, one can only speak about comforting signs. More precisely, about a certain quiet disassociation by the Bush government from last week's Senate resolution. As far as we have been able to discern, these mollifying signals are coming from the center of American diplomatic operations.

It has been heard that the American diplomatic service, which has again been subjected to energetic protests from Belgrade via Vladimir Matic, the charge d'affaires at the Yugoslav Embassy, has let it be known that it is also worried about such attempts to threaten good relations.

According to these, as yet publicly unconfirmed messages, the State Department upholds the criticism that the accusations expressed in the Senate's resolution do not correspond to the facts. Even more than this. It has been asessed that Yugoslavia is making progress in the area of human rights and in democratic development in general. It has been claimed that Bush's government cares about thwarting attempts to threaten bilateral cooperation through intrigues of this sort.

If these signs are reliable, then it would be reasonable to expect that they will be confirmed by concrete action.

U.S. Congressmen End Visit to Dubrovnik

LD1408213789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Dubrovnik, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—Following talks between parliamentary delegations of the SFRY and the United States held today in Dubrovnik, John Dingell, chairman of the U.S. Congress Energy and Commerce Committee and head of the U.S. delegation, together with Branislav Zigan, the leader of the Yugoslav side and chairman of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a brief meeting with journalists and gave their impressions about the talks.

"We have a great interest in the success of your reforms, both political and economic," John Dingell stated, "and to judge by what we have heard and seen in Ljubljana and here in Dubrovnik, in meetings with people and talks with the top leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and today with those of the SFRY Assembly, we believe that your people will successfully resolve the difficulties which are standing in the way of those reforms. All the more so since we believe that the people have a capable leadership. Furthermore we are grateful that you have enabled us to inform ourselves so well on a whole series of issues that interested us."

The head of the U.S. delegation also said that the United States does not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, but that it does have a great interest in human rights being respected everywhere in the world.

According to the statement by Branislav Zigan, today's talks included a considerable amount of discussion on the possibilities for more rapid investment of U.S. capital in our economy, the essential need for us to focus on promoting our tourism in such a way as to achieve a higher level of quality in all sectors, and to develop in a more dynamic way mountain and winter tourism in Slovenia, around the Olympic complex in Sarajevo, on Kopaonik, and in other mountain areas. He also stressed that the U.S. side made several useful significant suggestions for the promotion of mutual relations, which would accordingly be sent to the responsible departments.

The two sides viewed the talks as very open, substantial and, above all, mutually useful. Following the talks, Branislav Zigan arranged a farewell luncheon in honor of the U.S. congressmen, which brought to an end the official visit by the delegation to our country, that began 10 August, at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

'Disagreements' in Slovene Political Alliances

AU1408180789 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 89 p 3

[V. Simonovic report: "Frequent Resignations Among Leaders of Slovene Political Alliances: A Rift Among 'Christians' Too"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Aug—New political alliances in Slovenia seem to be incapable of avoiding "childrens' diseases." After the resignations and disagreements in the leadership of the Social Democratic Alliance, there was a falling-out within the leadership of the Christian Socialist Movement, too. Its president, Peter Kovacic, has submitted his resignation primarily due to disagreements in the leadership about signing the "May Declaration," about Bavcar's notes, and about views concerning the opposition. Kovacic was one of the initiators and founders of the Slovene Christian Socialist Movement and his resignation represented a considerable surprise. The leaders of the Christian Movement have mostly disagreed about Bavcar's notes. Some of them, like Kovacic, were of the opinion that Bavcar's move was unethical, while others defended Bavcar. A dispute also arose about the "May Declaration" because Bavcar had officially also signed the "Basic Charter." However, it remained unclear how the movement found itself among the signatories of the declaration, despite the fact that the Executive Committee was of the opinion that it should not be signed. It is obvious that somebody had signed the "May Declaration" on behalf of the movement. There is also a disagreement of views concerning the opposition. As early as the creation of the Christian Socialist Movement, Peter Kovacic insisted that it should not blindly join the opposition bloc, but that it must be open to everybody. It must act through dialogue, and by no means in an antisocialist way. Therefore, Kovacic was of the opinion that "Christians" must not join any bloc, but some members of the leadership thought differently, demanded closer cooperation with the opposition, and wanted to turn the movement into an extremely political organization, that is, a party. The Slovene Social Democratic Alliance experienced a crisis even earlier. After some public statements by the alliance's leader, France Tomsic, many prominent intellectuals have left the leadership and the alliance. Uros Sostaric recently stepped down from the presidentship of the alliance. The direct cause of Sostaric's resignation was a speech Tomsic made at the latest meeting, that is, at the public session of the Youth Federation and other alliances held at the Ljubljana Liberation Square.

Slovene LC Deems Serbian Reform Program 'Good'

AU1408200489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Sonja Lokar, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the Slovene League of Communists [LC] responsible for ideological issues, said in an interview with our colleague, Relje Atanasijevic, that the Slovene LC considers the Serbian program for the reform of the country's political system to be good and acceptable on some questions, but that it also contains a combination of incompatible elements concerning majorization in the federation. The Slovene LC has a similar view of the practice of out-voting in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY].

[Begin Atanasijevic recording] As Sonja Lokar said to me today, the Serbian program for the reform of the

political system in the country demonstrates some elements which have become some kind of general Yugoslav standard for reaching agreement and democracy, and she added that it contains many good solutions which she supports.

She mentioned, however, that this document contains a combination of incompatible things; this in fact involves majorization in the federation. In her opinion, consensus is reduced to a minimum, which means that [word indistinct] questions will be resolved by a decision of the majority. Sonja Lokar says that there will undoubtedly be fights over the creation of a modern and strong federation—which is unquestionably necessary—as well as its authorities. Therefore, it will be necessary to resolve open questions and to specify views of the reform of the federation in more detail. She mentioned that the general mood in the LCY basically did not gravitate toward a unitaristic federation, but to a federation of equal peoples which will increasingly become a federation of equal workers and citizens.

It is well-known that the Slovene LC had feared that it could possibly be outvoted at the 14th extraordinary congress of the LCY. In this connection, Sonja Lokar said that everything should be done to ensure that there is no out-voting at the congress. She supported geniunely real compromises in order to avoid a split. She mentioned the belief that programmatic issues on which there is no consensus in the LCY should remain open, especially since views of the same problems are different in Serbia and Slovenia. This fact should be recognized and people should have the patience in their reforming endeavors not to impose their own versions, but revive trust in the ability of certain parts of the LC to responsibly and (?smoothly) speed up reform in their own communities in order to facilitate a democratic transfer to a new economic system and political pluralism.

It should be mentioned finally that unofficial information has leeked out that Milan Kucan has decided against putting himself forward for president of the republic's Central Committee for the next term of office, even though much has been said about this possibility in the leadership of the Slovene LC. Sonja Lokar said that it was solely Kucan's business whether he put himself forward or not, and asserted that the list of candidates for president of the Presidium of the republican Central Committee is being prepared and that this list already contains several names, including that of Ciril Ribicic.

Serbian Orthodox Church Celebrates in Bosnia

Feast Planned

AU1208194089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] A religious feast, the elevation of the Serbian Orthodox Church of the Holy Mother of God to the Kosovo Heroes' Memorial Monastery, will be held tomorrow. About 200 buses and several thousands of guests from various parts of our country are expected to attend. Ljubomir Nikolic reports from Sarajevo:

[Nikolic] Few among the numerous religious ceremonies in Bosnia-Hercegovina have caused as much interest, and suspicion and fear among some people, as tomorrow's feast at Knezina [in the Romanija region in Bosnia-Hercegovina]. The Orthodox Church of the Holy Mother of God will be elevated to a monastery tomorrow. A memorial service for the Kosovo battle heroes will also be held.

In Knezina, where Muslims and Serbs live like brothers, everything is ready for the feast and the several thousand guests. All the local citizens have participated in the preparations. The Serbian as well as the Muslim houses have been open to guests. Everybody wants their guests to feel as well and secure as possible. The spirit of mutual respect and togetherness is felt at every step.

(?A technician at a local plant), the chief organizer of the feast, stresses that it must pass in a dignified way in the spirit of love and unity. Citizen Hamid Imamovic says: This is a joint feast of Muslims and Serbs. We have all helped as much as we could. I am sure that Serbs, Muslims, and members of other ethnic groups will be present here tomorrow. They are all welcome, but we do not need any of those people who carry criminal signs, Imamovic says.

Precisely this, the possibility of malicious people appearing, desiring to provoke and cause alarm among the local people and the participants at the feast, is the reason for fear. The appropriate officials in Sokolac and the republic warn that anything along that line, and outside the law, will be dealt with on the spot.

Monastery Inaugurated

LD1308162389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1509 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Text] Sokolac, Aug 13 (TANJUG)—On Mt Romania in Yugoslavia's republic Bosnia-Hercegovina today, liturgical and commemorative ceremonies were held to mark the Battle of Kosovo fought between Serbs and the Turks in the year 1389. A monastery of the most holy virgin was also inaugurated.

About 100,000 people attended the Serbian Orthodox Church's function in multi-national republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Among them were representatives of the social and religious communities of the different confessions.

Bishop Nikolaj of Dalmatia, as envoy of the Patriarch German of the Serbian Orthodox Church, emphasized in his address that Yugoslavia had this day been profoundly celebrating the six-hundredth anniversary of the battle after which the Balkan nations fell and remained under Turkish rule for several centuries.

Battle Anniversary Marked

AU1308192989 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Text] Today many housholds on Mt Romania played host to the guests from all over our country. The reason for this, as we have already said several times during the day, is the religious ceremony marking the promotion of the Orthodox Church of Holy Mother of God into a monastery, and the anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo. Here is a report by Ljubomir Nikolic:

[Nikolic] In a large field by the church in Knezina, there were some 50,000 people, the faithful and other guests from this region, Kosovo Polje, Belgrade, Montenegro, Gacko, and other places. They marked in a dignified way the promotion of the local church of Holy Mother of God into a monastery and the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo.

In addition to various symbols, one could also see Serbian flags, pictures of Slobodan Milosevic, and banners with messages of brotherhood, unity, and togetherness. (?The ceremony) was performed by Bishop Nikolaj of Dalmatia who, addressing the gathered crowd of the faithful, said that Kosovo has been and will remain the inspiration of the Serbian nation in its struggle for freedom.

In Knezina, where some 63 percent of the people are Muslims and 37 percent are Serbs, all of whom live in brotherhood and unity, all of the inhabitants took part in the preparations for this manifestation, offered accommodation to the guests, and took part in the ceremony. Today's religious ceremony in Knezina on Mt Romania has demonstrated that fear from some excesses and incidents in this multinational community have been unjustified.

With their dignified behavior, the people have again given politicans a lesson on mutual respect, tolerance, and togetherness.

The ceremony in Knezina is still going on.

Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Member Kristo Dies

LD1408170489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Summary] Duvno, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—Prominent sociopolitical worker Lovro Kristo has died in Duvno at age 53. At the time of his death, he held the function of chairman of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists [LC] Central Committee commission for international cooperation and was a member of the statutory commission of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC.